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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1816.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 6th Nov.
B.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ..... 13th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole ..... 20th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
P.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester 11th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole ..... 18th "
B.L. CALEDONIA	7598	W.B. Andrews .. 25th "
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 1st Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule ... 8th "
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus ..... 15th "
B.L. EGYPT	8 00	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd "
* SHANNON	4180	F. Cole ..... 29th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheller .. 5th "
* BALLAARAT	4891	T. S. Angus ..... 12th "
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "
P.M.L. ARABIA	8700	A. W. Adamson 26th "
* SHANNON	4199	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 19th "
* CARTHAGE	5257	J. R. Lendon ... 19th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to PLYMOUTH and LONDON, Passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only head packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and One Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,873	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCK to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
SAGHALIEN	4,019	X	18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 2,964 tons, about 4th Nov.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 6th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 12th Nov, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

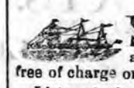
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporite	4,583	11th Nov.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, &c.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 153.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 450; six Months Rs. 970; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16 1897.

THOS. COOK AND SON
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, Inclusive and Non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS bought and sold at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received, rate of interest on application.

INTEREST and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and up-country constituents. Horses sold on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). New Waler Charger extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Sweeper and Groom	17 0
Examination and Certificate	1 4
Veterinary opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Ordinary Horse food, Grain, in the market, per cwt.	6 8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

"THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE."—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Western seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.
GUARANTEED UP TO STANDARD.

			Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.
Cash.		BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY per lb.	4	0		
		BLACK OZIDE OF MANGANESE "	0	4	0	5
Per gal.	Rs. 3-8.	CARBOLIC ACID, 97 per cent. per bot.	0	9	0	10
"	Rs. 3 0	CREASOTINE "	0	6	0	7
Per cwt.	Rs. 25	CHLORIDE OF LIME "	0	8	0	9
		CHLORINE POWDER per pckt.	1	8	1	11
		DAMAR per cwt.	15	0	16	12
Per doz.	Rs. 5	EUCALYPTISED NAPHTHALINE per tin.	0	8	0	9
Per cwt.	Rs. 27-8	HYDROCLORIC ACID per jar	7	8	8	8
		IODINE RESUBLIMED per 1 doz.	2	0	2	4
		MANGANATE OF SODA per lb.	0	12	0	14
Per cwt.	Rs. 60	NAPHTHALINE "	0	12	0	14
"	Rs. 12-8	NAPHTHO-SUBLIMATE POWDER ..14 lbs.	2	4	2	8
"	Rs. 130	PERMANGANATE OF POTASH per lb.	1	8	1	11
		PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT per bot.	0	8	0	9
Per case	Rs. 28	SULPHURIC ACID per jar.	7	8	8	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
SEASON 1897—98.
ARTISTIC, CHASTE, REFINED.
NOW READY
AN ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
NEW MATERIALS. NEW IDEAS. NEW DESIGNS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE PRESENT TASTE.
ARTISTIC MERIT.
REASONABLE IN PRICE.
GENIAL AND HONEST IN SENTIMENT.
THE PUBLIC LIKE THEM.

Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., have just received a large and beautiful collection from all the well-known manufacturers for the present season, at prices from Annas 2 to Rs. 10, and are prepared to send out selections on approval to known customers on the following conditions:—

1. The approximate number and value of the Cards required to be stated when ordering, and three or four times the quantity will then be sent for choice.
2. Cards not required to be returned at once.
3. Packages of returns to bear the Name and Address of the Sender on the Cover.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.
"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 83·18 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°C amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

GENT'S DRESS SUITS
Silk Facings and Silk Linings
Rs. 85.

EVENING DRESS
LIGHT CHESTER Over Coats Cashmere
Rs. 50.

CLUB JACKETS
Silk Linings and Collar
Rs. 40.

ASQUITH & LORD,
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE

is the result of a long series of experiments carefully carried out by us during the last few years.

It is in the form of coarse powder and is used by burning a small quantity and inhaling the fumes. Its effects are often instantaneous.

INDIAN ASTHMA CURE FOR CATARRH, HAY FEVER, INFLUENZA, &c.

A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY.

Per Box, Rs. 2.

FOR ASTHMA

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

"CRISP" AERATD WATERS.

NOTE.—It is to be regretted that of late the demand for "CHEAP WATERS," without regard to purity, strength or potability, has increased. We do not sell "CHEAP WATERS."—We manufacture pure full strength waters and guarantee them such. Our engines are in perfect working order, filtration on the Pasteur system has been perfectly purified.

We claim, therefore, the reputation we have won of being

SECOND TO NONE IN INDIA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

			Rs.		Rs.
Model "Z"	Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
" "P"	" Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "S"	" Roadster, 35lbs.	"	330	"	372
" "O"	" Road Racer, 23lbs.	"	400	"	445
" "R"	" Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	320	"	372
" "G"	Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410	"	456
" "H"	" Roadster, 34lbs.	"	339	"	372
" "N"	Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	200	"	226
" "5"	Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	525	"	586

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENLARGEMENTS.
IN BROMO—PLATINO FINISHED IN FIRST CLASS STYLE ONLY.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S SPECIAL PREPARATIONS

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE. *Dealers in* FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR. *all Goods* PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. *connected* EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

Be far the most agreeable and efficient dressing for the Hair extant. Under its use the growth progresses with vigour, and the scalp preserves its "tone" and health.

The most delightful of all Preparations for the Teeth. A few drops on a wet Tooth-Brush form a delicious substitute for Tooth Powder and produces perfect purity of the mouth.

Very efficacious in Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, &c., its effects are immediate in loosening and expelling phlegm. It has recently acquired a very high reputation in England.

Prepared by Liebig's process, very superior in flavour, and more grateful to invalids and children than extracts of meat. Given daily a remarkable change is produced in those who lose flesh during the hot weather.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR. *with* EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE. *Medicine* KEMP'S PELLICULINE. *and Pharmacy.* KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

Prevents the accumulation of Scurf, and keeps the head cool. Used in conjunction with our Hair Douche, its effects are prompt in strengthening the growth of the Hair.

In Constipation there is no safer remedy than this Saline. In skin complaints, boils, &c., resulting from impure blood the gentle action of repeated doses restores the fluids to a state of health.

Invaluable Toilet preparations. A "Powder" soluble and non-irritating for all purposes of the Toilet, and a "Cream" emollient, and soothing for all kinds of skin irritation. They are household necessities that should be always at hand.

This is regarded throughout large districts of the Presidency as an infallible standby, and our own experience convinces us that it is not surpassed by any other remedy. Directions in English, Marathi and Urdu.

THE ABOVE ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

ENGLISH SWEETS
From 12 Annas per lb.

PREPARED daily by an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Fresh, pure and wholesome.

ALMOND ROCK, BUTTER SCOTCH, etc. | NOUGAT, TOFFEE, etc. | CHOCOLATES, ICE TABLETS, etc.

PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Spare Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL,

TUESDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1897,
A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

Commencing at 6 P. M.

In which most of the Musical talent of Bombay are taking part, combined with the

BAND OF THE 2ND BATTALION MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

ADMISSION Re. 1. RESERVED SEATS Rs. 2.

Detailed Programmes may be had from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where also seats can be reserved.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARMENIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take Delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th October, 1897.

THE S. S. "CLYDESDALE" has arrived from LONDON and MIDDLESBRO and discharges in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st November, 1897.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1897, for the WORK of MAKING ROADS, and CONSTRUCTING DRAINS, &c., on the Chowpatty Estate. Value of work is about Rs. 65,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L. C. E., A. R. I., B. A.,
Offg. Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 29th October, 1897.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, for Vazir's Office, with good hand and certificate of character. Salary Rs. one hundred, with free quarters. Apply to the Undersigned.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E,
Vazir, Khairpur State, Sind.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1897, at Rs. 30 per Share (free of Income tax) is declared payable on and after MONDAY, 15th November, 1897, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stand on Company's register on 30th October, 1897, on production of Share Certificates.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that DYAL HURDAS of Bombay, Kutchee Lohana, who is an infant and will not attain his majority until Kartack sood 10th of the Samvat year 1954, corresponding with the English date twelfth day of November, 1897, and has been known under the various names of DYAL HURDAS, DYALDAS, HURDAS, DAYARAM HURDAS or DHARAMDAS HURDAS will from the said 4th day of November, 1897, inclusive and at all times thereafter, in all deeds and writings and in all dealings and transactions and on occasions whatsoever sign and use the name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" in substitution for the said names and he hereby expressly authorizes and desires every person whomsoever to designate and describe him by the said name of "DAMODHURDAS HURDAS SEWJEE" accordingly. Dated this 29th day of October, 1897.

PAYNE, GILBERT & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Dyal Hurdas.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FINE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
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The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 BAGS SUPERFINE FLOUR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, Mazagon, by order of the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Ld., and on account and risk of PESJEE KALIDAS—120 bags superfine flour.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON FOUNDRY.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Morland Road, Old Race Course, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Tyebally Jafferjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Jeenabhoy Karamchand, all the engines, boilers, lathes, grinding stone, furnaces, crane, iron tanks, shafting, corrugated iron shed and other machinery, formerly belonging to the said mortgagor, who used to carry on business as a Cast Iron Foundry and Mechanical Shopkeeper, at Morland Road, or Old Race Course.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WAHALLAN MILLS.

By order of the transferees of the first mortgagee Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, and with the concurrence of the transferees of the second mortgagee Mr. Laloobhai Nanabhoy Parekh, under the power of sale reserved to the said 1st mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 4th day of June 1894, and an Indenture of further charge dated the 23rd day of November 1894, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Runchordas Gokaldas, the nominee of Pranshunker Jamiatram deceased, the undermentioned property called or known by the name of WAHALLAN MILLS, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant on the premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, Solicitors to the transferees of the 1st mortgagee, at their office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title deeds can also be inspected.

The property for sale will be open for view on and from the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Government freehold land situate at Parel in the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, now or lately registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Tolls and Forms No. 140, new Collector's No. 14316, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2546, and containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-eight square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Inam land in the same locality containing by admeasurement one thousand and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Forms No. 7, new No. 16387, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 1-2545.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land whereof the late Cursetji Nowroji Wadia is believed to have been the Inamdar in the same locality, containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirteen square yards, and one half of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the said Inamdar under No.—, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No.—, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2546.

FOURTHLY.—All that Inam land in the same locality forming part of the Inam land of the said Cursetji Nowroji Wadia, and containing by admeasurement five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one square yards and two-ninths square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras No. 9, Collector's No. 40, new No.—, old survey No.—, new survey No. 2541.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Government Foras land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and now or lately registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Tolls and Foras No. 9, new No. 14125, old survey No.—, and portion of new survey No. 2-2541.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of leasehold land in the same locality, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the lessor Cursetji Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, under Nos. 50, 51, 57, 65, 66, 69, 75, 76, and 77, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 16, new No. 16568, old survey No.—, new survey No. 1-2544, 2-2541, 3-2541, 4-2544 and 5-2544.

All the aforesaid several pieces or parcels of land 1stly, 2ndly, 3rdly, 4thly, 5thly, and 6thly described, together with the mill buildings, engine houses, boiler houses, chimneys, chawls, godowns, bunglow, outhouses and shops and other buildings standing thereon, and all engines, boilers, mill machinery and gearing formerly known as the Cokerda Khetsey Spinning and Weaving Mills and now known as Wahlan Mills, situate, lying and being on the west side of Soparibag Road at Parel without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 38309 2-36 square yards or thereabouts and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Soparibag road, on or towards the west partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Adamjee Mahomed, on or towards the north partly by the property of Lakhmidas Haridas and Kesoo Ramdas respectively, and partly by the Currey Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Khoja Thaver Moolanee Sajan Meralli and Dinshaw Bomanjee respectively, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 140, 97, 96 and 9, and new Nos. 14316, 16587, 16588 and 14125, old Survey Nos.—, New Survey Nos. 1—2546, 1—2545, 1—2544, 2—2544, 2—2544, 4—2544, 5—2544, 2—2541, 2541, and 2540 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward F Nos. 1-5 (1) 116 (2) 117, 118, 301 (1), 294, and 300, street Nos. 6a—8—8a—10 to 18, 53, 55 and 57 and 35, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cokerdas Khetsey and his tenants, and latterly in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of Prashankerjiamatram, deceased, and are now in the possession of the vendors.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT OLD SONAPORE LANE.

Under instructions from Mrs. Seraphin Alphonso E. Fernandes, the administratrix of the estate of the late Constancio Fernandes, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 14th inst., at 11 a.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one and one third square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Constancio Fernandes, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 51, which said hereditaments and premises are situate on the south-east side of Old Sonapore Lane, in the sub-district of Shoolesswar, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the east partly by the property of Moroba Pithoba Chinchanker and partly by the property of Buchoobai, widow of the late Eduljee Pallonjee Bootar, on the west by the property of Wassoo Luximon Jee, on the north by the property of Sookoor Popat Koli, and on the south by the property of Hirajee Maneckjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW WITH OUT-HOUSES AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On MONDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akbai, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Khoja Valee Mahomed Peer Mahomed, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground, with the newly-built bungalow, out-houses, kitchen, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,981 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground, &c., and the passage called "Gowan," on the west by the public road called Pedder Road, on the north by the property of Lowjee Jaitha, on the south by the private passage or road leading to the property of Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Vakil and others, and the said premises are now in the possession of the said Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st November, 1897.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO MILLOWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ALTOGETHER BRAND NEW SPINNING & PREPARATORY MACHINERY.

Of the well-known Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester At the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., at Ahmedabad.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorji and Co. constituent Attorneys and Agents for Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Ahmedabad Vepar Ootejak Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises, of the above mentioned Mill, at Ahmedabad, in one or more lots as may be found convenient, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.

The Spinning and Preparatory machinery consisting of about 10,000 spindles, 12 drawing frames, 4 slubbing frames, 6 intermediate frames 12 roving frames, and 30 twist ring spinning frames and a lot of accessories.

The above 64 machines are made by the well-known Manufacturers Messrs. Brooks and Doxey, of Manchester, and they are all brand new machinery altogether.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will have to be paid on the lot being knocked down to the purchaser and the balance will be payable within three weeks from the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Attorneys for the mortgagees, at the office in old Oriental Bank Buildings or to Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Co. at No. 10, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property will be open for inspection from WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1897. Auctioneers.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

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Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If and in England the Rates of Subscription, instead of Postage, is Rs. 2-8 per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorot Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT TO MILL MANAGERS AND ENGINEERS.

FOR SALE.

Two 25 H. P. Locomotive Boilers, with all mountings and injectors complete, by Marshall and Sons.
Two 25 H. P. Robey's High Speed Engines, coupled direct to two Dynamos, 170 amperes, 104 volts, spare armatures, by the Silvertown Co.
One Duplex Steam Pump, 12" × 14" × 6", by Smith Varle and Co.
One Worthington Feed Pump, 3" × 2" × 3".
One Feed Water Heater, with 4" steam and 1" water connections.
One Hydraulic Accumulator, weight about 20 tons, 16" piston, 7 feet stroke, by Thomas and Jones.
One Main Switch-Board, 2 main and 6 circuit switches, volt meters and ammeters, by the Silvertown Co.
One Wrought Iron Chimney, 27 feet, by 2'—4", with base plate.
Twelve Cast Iron Columns, 15 feet long, 10" dia.

Also some smaller C. I. Columns, etc., etc.

All nearly new and in first class condition.

Offers will be received by the GENERAL MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, at his Office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, where full particulars can be obtained.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

THE busy Season having set in, this Bank is again prepared to RECEIVE DEPOSITS for 3, and 4 months on terms to be learned on application.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 34th DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Gt. Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share, for the Half year ended 30th June, 1897, has been declared, and will be paid to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 7th day of October, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ag. Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 11 A. M. (quarter), on THURSDAY, 11th November, for the supply of

800 TONS OF RANGOON MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

300 Tons to be delivered not later than 15th November, remainder not later than 1st February next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon, or Siam.

The Ag. Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd October, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SQUARE PIANOFORTE, JEWELLERY, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. P. F. GALLAGHER, consisting of—

English chest of drawers, sofa, teapoy, whatnot, mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, wearing apparel, old watch, diamond, pearl, emerald and turquois rings, coral earrings, napkin rings, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF IVORY, SILVERWARE, FURNITURE, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, COPPER AND BRASS UTENSILS, PLUMBERS' TOOLS, IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m.

The effects of the late DHARAMSEY RAMDAS, consisting of packages and pieces of ivory, 24 bundles of rice, &c.

The effects of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of household furniture, iron safe, cotton and brass pots, gold and silver ornaments, plumbers' tools, iron and earthen pipes, &c.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Hopkinson's iron framed cottage pianoforte.
1 English-made solid leather handbag, 1 English lever watch in silver case, 1 set of gold studs, and 1 24-inches rule.
1 semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of K. Sulleman Ismail, ex s.s. Clydesdale—
J F W-9257-64—3 bales 34 rolls patent carpet.
By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. F. Mody—
11 cases each 36 dozen eau de cologne.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Ardesir Bezonjee—
523 V. B. 6759—1 case insertion rubber rings.
378 V. B.—1 case ammonia pumps and junction valve.
V. B. 1—1 case insertion rubber rings.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built brougham by Kesterton.
1 English built open carriage.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 light strong dog-cart.
1 cushion tyred safety bicycle.
1 strong built vis-a-vis, belonging to a gentleman going home.
2 Berar buffaloes with calves 14 days' old, each giving 10 seers of milk daily.
And any carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND MUSICAL BOX.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hammam Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co.

An invoice of 10 cases fancy sample goods, also glass flower pots, flower stands, Gladstone and hand bags, plush goods, nickel silver fountains, scent cases, large 36 inch musical box, playing Hindustani tunes, etc.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED HALF PART OR SHARE IN A FLOUR MILL, situate at New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort, and known as "The Empress Roller Flour Mill."

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Esmalbhoy Nansey, the transferee, of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of surviving mortgagor, Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated 21st April, 1897, made between the said Karmaleebhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of the one part, and Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part.

All that the undivided half part or share in the business of Flour Millers carried on under the name of "The Empress Roller Flour Mills" at No. 23, New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay, and of and in all the plant, trade fixtures, engine, machinery, utensils, implements and effects now being in and about or belonging to the said Flour Mills, or used or employed in or about the trade or business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF IRON AND EARTHEN PIPES, BENDS, JUNCTIONS, &c., AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at No. 122, Duncan Road, the stock-in-trade of the late Essajee Noorbhoy, consisting of cast iron ventilating branch pipes, heads, gratings, syphon traps, boots and shoes, bends, T pieces swan necks, pipe fittings, galvanized iron pipes, bends, junctions, gully traps, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Alice Building, Hornby Row, Fort, opposite the "Bombay Gazette" Office, on account of the concerned, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of superior workmanship and best finish, consisting of two drawing-room suites, easy light chairs, marble-top tables, chiffoniers and cabinets, single and double bedsteads, single and double bevelled mirror almyras, dressing and washhand tables, American 12 and 14 stops organs, brand new and of best make, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November, 1897.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the existing ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	Sum Assured payable in 20 years or at Death if previous.	Sum Assured payable in 15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	61 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 9	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
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THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAUTE NOUVEAUTE DE PARIS.

LADIES'
WHITE BLACK
AND
COLORED
FANCY STRAW
HATS & TOQUES
NOW BEING SHOWN.

BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
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FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Executes Foreign money, securities investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stocks, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms which may be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ... } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG ... }
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal.
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed, when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittance to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 4-6m., 4-9n. Low water, 10-42m., 9-57a.

Massad Band practice, Cooperage Bandstand, 6-30 a.m.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S EXHIBITION.—The illuminations and exhibition of photographs at Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, which was repeated on Saturday owing to the disappointment of many hundreds of sight-seers to find admittance on the previous evenings, was a most successful affair, and afforded amusement to a large number of respectable citizens and their families, who were admitted by cards of invitation. The exhibition concluded at 10 p.m., and was universally appreciated by all who had the privilege to witness it.

ROBBING A MONEY-CHANGER.—On Saturday, at the Espianade Police Court, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Ali, an African boy, was charged with theft in respect of Rs. 24. Bomanji Sorabji, a money-changer in the Fort Market, was arranging the coins on a small table, when accused came up, and after staring at the coins for a few seconds pounced upon it and ran away with a handful of rupees. The shroff called out and a police sepoy arrested the accused. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS BEWARE.—Inspector Jolliffe charged Ebrahim Kassim, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. H Hamilton Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, with trespass. Accused, who is an habitual burglar, climbed on the roof of a four-storeyed house in Kazi Street. In the hurry of the movement, and in the dark, he happened to tread on a skylight. The glass broke, and the noise served as a signal to neighbours and occupants of the house who woke up, and the accused was arrested. He luckily escaped injuries from a probable fall through the skylight. He pleaded guilty, and having been twice before convicted for a similar offence was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Second Bholwada, touching the death of Gungia, a Hindu mendicant, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been for some time past suffering from a bad leg, which rendered his living precarious and life miserable. He did not go to any hospital, nor did he take any medicine. He was tired of life. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, a policeman doing duty in Kicka Street, while going his rounds, saw the deceased hanging by a dhotur, one end of which was tied to an iron bar of a window of a Hindu temple. Life was extinct. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ANNIVERSARIES OF PARSEE FIRE-TEMPLES.—The 68th anniversary of the inauguration of the Wadia Fire-temple, situated at Chandanwadi, was celebrated, yesterday, in the presence of a mass meeting of Parsees. Dustoor Peshotan Byramjee Sanjana, the high priest of the fire-temple, presided at the performance of the "jasson" or thanksgiving ceremony, with the assistance of a large number of mobeds or priests. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the Nalli Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana delivered an address appropriate to the occasion.—Yesterday also was the 76th anniversary of the Muncherjee Settna Fire-temple, outside the Fort; the 40th anniversary of the S. S. Kapavala Fire-temple in Bombay; and the 44th anniversary of the Sir Jamsetjee Fira-temple at Rustampura, in Surat.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Illuminations during Diwali holidays here were of a better character than has been the case the last two or three years. A Durbar was held on Tuesday morning, when a number of people were present with "Nuzrana," according to custom.—On the Diwali or New Year's day a fire occurred in Bora Street which was promptly put out. Had this fire broken out during night time it would have played a great havoc.—Eight days' quarantine has been imposed on all arrivals by sea here, while all passenger trains are strictly examined by doctors at Wadhwan, Dhola, Ghadechi, and Bhavnagar.—A number of locusts were seen on some babool trees here the other day. The flight exceeded two miles between Varte and Sihore. The locusts passed over the boundary of Palitana and Bhavnagar to-day.—The Kartaki Purnema fair is not to be held this year at Palitana owing to theprevalence of plague in other districts.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON INDIA.

WE in India have long been used to the often highly ridiculous comments of the English papers on Indian affairs, and have ceased to wonder, or even to laugh, at them. But for concentrated fatuity some of the remarks which have been gravely dished up for London readers during the course of the last few weeks may fairly be said to break all previous records. We may pass over the absurd jumble made of the names of tribes and tribesmen, since that is perhaps somewhat excusable. But take the case of the *Spectator* for the 2nd instant. It is something new for this highly respectable if somewhat dull journal to take upon itself the criticism of military operations, and the way in which it lays down the law on purely technical matters is very diverting. It seems to be under the impression that the Indian army has been recently provided in some secret and mysterious manner with guns of a power never known before in warfare. Here are a few instances in support of this assertion. "The Afridis must fight or be dishonoured, but the new artillery will be too much for them, and we expect before the end of October a general, though sullen, submission." It appears that the sanguine expectations of the *Spectator* are hardly likely to be gratified by the date named, but let that pass. "The general result is that with the new guns, the fire of shrapnel and the Maxims, and the new use of cavalry in pursuit, the British are much better armed for mountain warfare than they ever were before." The new use of cavalry in pursuit is a distinctly rich idea, the *Spectator* being apparently unaware that cavalry has been used for that particular purpose ever since it existed. "The tribesmen, brave as they are, cannot fight the new shells and the new Maxims, and feel already that their rough fortifications—stone stockades they really are—might as well be made of paper." We have quoted enough to show that the *Spectator* has apparently got the "new artillery" and the "new shells" on the brain. The real facet is that there is no gun, as opposed to rifle calibre machine guns, in our service out here at the front which has not been in use for the last dozen years or more. It is true that the 12-pounder has been used in the Swat Valley for the first time against the tribesmen, though it is unlikely that it can be used in the Tirah expedition. So, too, the talk of the new shells is all nonsense, as also, is the miraculous power attributed to them. To say that the *sangars* of the tribesmen might as well be made of paper, so easily are they knocked to pieces by our artillery, is to talk rubbish of the most undiluted kind. If there is one fact which should be better known than anything else to any writer aspiring to criticise military affairs, it is this, that our artillery, both mountain and field, can expect to obtain no good results against well made *sangars*, or, indeed, well made entrenchments of any kind. The fact was sufficiently well demonstrated in the Chitral expedition, and it was again proved for the hundredth time the other day at the action of Dargai, when, we are told, that the enormous number of 1,340 shells were fired against the enemy's *sangars*. If ——e were all shrapnel, and we suppose they reat majority were, they represent many thousands of bullets, and yet we are told that the total loss of the enemy did not exceed some fifty killed and wounded. This goes to prove whether the enemy's *sangars* are no better than paper or not against our "new artillery."

The fact is that we must make up our minds to abandon all idea of being able to dispose of formidable fortifications—for well-made sangars are formidable—with guns of such comparatively small power as are used in the mountain artillery. The 12 pounder itself is little better adapted for the purpose, since its common shell is a comparatively feeble missile, and a well made sangar will always provide cover against shrapnel. Nor will high explosives be of any avail, since it has been ascertained that in small calibre pieces their effect is very slightly, if at all, superior to that obtained with black powder. The five-inch howitzer, now in use with certain of the field batteries at Home, would be an ideal weapon with which to attack sangars, inasmuch as it carries a shell of some fifty pounds weight, and such a shell filled with Lyddite, would have more effect against sangars and other entrenchments in an hour than would be obtained by a whole brigade of mountain artillery in a day. But, unfortunately, it would be almost impossible to transport this gun in mountain country, unless the roads were very good indeed, and, as every shell is a good mule load, the supply of ammunition would require a special brigade of transport animals. It only remains for us to do the best with such pieces as we have got; and, in default of more powerful pieces, we must try and bring about better results from the artillery arm in mountain warfare by the most skilful disposition of the guns. A direct frontier attack by mountain guns against strong sangars, unless there is some special reason for it, is little better than a waste of very valuable ammunition, as was shown the other day. As a rule in mountain war fare it should always be found possible to place guns in a position, even at an extreme range, where they will be able to enfilade the enemy's sangars or take them in reverse. A few well aimed shells fired thus will clear out the sangars very quickly, and it should be the object of the artillery commander to look out for such chances.—*Pioneer.*

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

DURING the week ending 23rd instant the rainfall was moderate or light in eight talukas of Satara, seven of Bijapur, seven of Ahmednagar, six of Sholapur, four of Poona, three of Nasik and two affected talukas of Belgaum and two of Dharwar. There was no rain in the rest of the affected area. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Standing crops are in good condition, except in some places in Dharwar, Satara and Ratnagiri, where they have been slightly damaged by blight or insects. Excepting a slight rise of 4 tolas in Poona, the prices of the stable food grains have fallen in all the affected districts, the fall varying from 19 tolas in Ahmednagar to 3 lbs. 10 tolas in Nasik. The adjacent Native States are summarised below.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the daily average numbers of relief workers and dependants to be 74,302 and 17,972, respectively, in the week under report as compared with 111,214 and 27,279 in the preceding week. The numbers in all the districts show a decrease. Sanction has been accorded to the carrying out of the surveys of, and the preparation of plans and estimates for, four roads to connect the Poona and Colaba Districts which it has been suggested should be included in the famine programme. The opening of a small metal-breaking work in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona district has been authorized. The general health of the people on relief works, including nursing mothers and children fed in kitchens, is reported by the officers of the Sanitary Department to be good. Slight cholera and small-pox are prevalent in a few camps.

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in villages and poor-houses has fallen from 76,053 in the preceding week to 56,930 in the week under report. The numbers have decreased in all the districts except Dharwar, where there is an increase of 602.

All relief operations have been stopped in the Khandesh District, where there is no further need for them. As the situation has also improved in the other districts, the Collectors have been instructed to fix and notify dates for the closure of the several relief works and other measures according to circumstances, and it has been directed that the smaller and less ussful works should be stopped with the least possible delay and the labourers who remain should be concentrated on central works, which should also be closed as soon as there are good grounds for believing that sufficient private employment is available. It has further been directed that gratuitous relief should not be continued at the cost of the State in any village beyond the time when a fair kharif harvest has been reaped or where the price of the staple foodgrain is not higher than 28 lbs., but to prevent suffering from the stoppage of State relief before the ordinary charity is effective, collectors have been authorized to give temporary assistance in special cases after State relief has been declared to be generally discontinued.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

A circular, dated Calcutta Oct. 25, says:—The Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, has the honour to state that he has been recalled to his duties as Commissioner in Sind, owing to the exigencies of the public service, and he has made over charge of his office this day to Mr. E. N. Baker, Collector of Customs, Calcutta, and Honorary Secretary to the Bengal Branch, who has been elected in his place. It is particularly requested that no letters or telegrams on Fund matters be addressed to Mr. James by name, which will reach Calcutta on or after 25th instant. Otherwise the communication may follow him, and there will be great delay in disposing of it. Any demi-official or personal letters about the Fund should be addressed to Mr. E. N. Baker, I.C.S., Custom House, Calcutta. Official letters and returns should be addressed to the Vice-Chairman and Honorary Secretary, 10, Hare Street, Calcutta.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Saturday afternoon at the company's office, Apollo Street, Fort, Mr. Bhownuggur N. Ghesda presiding, when the following business was transacted:—

The report of the directors for the last year stated:—

In submitting the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897, your directors regret that the result of this year's working being far from satisfactory they are not in a position to declare a dividend. The total number of bales pressed by the company this year, as compared with the previous year, is as follows:—Mahwa, 1,677 bales against 5,86 of 1896; Bhownagar, 2,199 bales against 7,650 bales of last year. From the above table it will be seen that the company has turned out less bales this year than last, many other since its existence owing to very short crop both at Mahwa and Bhownagar. The profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 858-11-5 which added to the amount of commission, Rs. 1,010-12-0, which the agents have abandoned, makes a total of Rs. 1,869-7-5. Of this amount your directors propose writing off the sum of Rs. 1,800 to the Mahwa new boiler account and to carry the balance of Rupees 69-7-5 to next year's account. Mr. Hormusji Nussrwanji Gheesta retires by rotation from the board of directors, but is eligible for re-election. Your directors record with extreme regret the death of their colleague Mr. Talakchand Manekchand, who was connected with the company from its inception and continued his connection until his death. Your directors have filled up this casual vacancy by appointing Mr. Nagardas Purshotamdas. You are asked to confirm this appointment. You have to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration Mr.

The above report was adopted and resolutions in conformity thereof were passed. The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

THE HOPE MILLS, LIMITED.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Hornby Row, Mr. Rangildas Bhubhandas presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to submit for your approval and adoption the annual report and the audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June 1897. The statement of profit and loss shows the net earnings of the company for the year to be Rs. 52-9-7-1-3 which, with the balance of Rs. 6,984-14-1 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 59,911-15-7. From the above amount the directors have paid an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1896 which absorbed Rs. 13,150, leaving the balance of Rs. 46,761-15-7 available for distribution, which the directors recommend to dispose of as follows:—To depreciation account, Rs. 30,000; to dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share, Rs. 15,780; to carry forward to next year's account, Rs. 981-15-7; total Rs. 46,761-15-7. As you were informed in the last report, the mill commenced only partly to work from July, 1896 and it was in October of that year that it worked in full swing. Taking into consideration the above fact coupled with the fact of the most unfavourable circumstances under which the Bombay mill industry had to work during the latter half of the year, owing to the prevalence of plague and the consequent absence and scarcity of mill-hands, the directors hope the above result will be found satisfactory. The company's property together with stock-in-trade is all covered against fire risk. Two of the directors, Messrs. Hunzovundas Ecbaram and Dharamdas Mootchand, retire from the board by rotation, as are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor or auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

The report was adopted and the audited accounts were approved and confirmed. Other resolutions were passed in accordance with the recommendations of the directors. Mr. Chunibha D. Vakilna was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 150. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ARRIVAL OF I. G. T. STEAMER PATRICK STEWART.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Pindall, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from Karachi, which port she left on the 29th ultimo. She has come here for the usual repairs, which done she will return to Karachi. She has brought the following passengers:—Mrs. W. A. Tindall and child, Mrs. Talbot and child, Mrs. Howard and child, Mr. Davies, Mrs. Hoyles and 3 children, Miss Macartney, Mrs. Fell, and 20 deck passengers.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th October 1897.

1. There will be drill for recruits daily at the Riding School, commencing at 7 a.m. punctually.
2. There will be drill for all members at the Riding School, on Tuesday the 2nd, and Thursday the 4th November. Dress.—Drill order.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.

All Saint's Day, Monday, November 1.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Festival and Procession of Church Guilds of Bombay. Short Evensong, with address by the Ven. Archdeacon. Hymns 231, 457 and 215.
Offertory for the Indo British Institution.

A NEW DHARMSALLA AT POREBUNDER.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a dharmsalla at Porebunder was performed by Mr. Quinn, Administrator of Porebundur, on Saturday, the 16th ultimo, at 9 a.m. A handsome mandap was erected for the purpose, and it was beautifully decorated. There were about 500 guests present on the occasion, among whom were Koomar Shree Bhavsinhjee, Koomar Shree Vajesingjee, Messrs. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee, of Bombay, Purshotum Vishram Mowjee, Kanjee Lladhur, and many other Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen.

Mr. Govindjee Thacker-ey Mooljee, in requesting Mr. Quinn to lay the foundation-stone, asked Mr. Gulabrai to read the following on his behalf:—Mr. Quinn, Koomar Shrees, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before requesting you, Mr. Quinn, to lay the foundationstoneof the Sheth Runchhordas Premjee Dharmsalla, it will not be out of place to say a few words as to how the idea of erecting it originated. Although it is undeniable that the town of Porebunder abounds in a number of dharmsallas and alms-houses, and other institutions of public convenience and utility, a lodging-place near the seashore for Hindu passengers embarking and disembarking at Porebunder has admittedly been one of the great wants of the town, and this dharmsalla, which will consist of about twenty rooms and provide accommodation for more than 200 passengers, will, it is hoped, supply this long-felt need. To make it more useful, it is also the desire of the trustees to attach to it a Hindu "vishi" (boarding place), so that the travellers coming by sea will find the convenience of a good lodging place and a good "vishi" combined in one place. As the name of the dharmsalla indicates the building is erected to perpetuate the memory of the late Shet Runchhordas Premjee, and were he living no other work of public utility could have better pleased him. (Applause.) Shet Runchhordas died about thirteen years ago, and in the will he left behind he had expressed a desire that part of the bequest may be spent in useful charitable works. The idea of building a seashore dharmsalla in his name in Porebunder town was suggested by Shet Govindjee Thackersey, one of the trustees, and was, in accordance with the wishes of the deceased gentleman's wife, Manecbai, since deceased, and the other trustees. The trustees of the memorial fund believe that this will be the best investment of the fund at their disposal, calculated as it is to call forth the blessings of many married and way-worn Hindu travellers who will lodge in the dharmsalla. The building is estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000. It may be stated here that there is already one Sadavarta in Porebunder, conducted in the name of Shet Runchhordas, testifying to his charitable and philanthropic disposition. It is managed out of the proceeds of a trust fund, amounting to more than Rs. 40,000. Shet Ranchhordas was a descendant of the well-known family of Lukhmidas Madhavjee, in whose name also a Sadavarta is carried on in the town of Porebunder. In this connection we, the trustees of the said memorial fund, should be failing in our duty did we not acknowledge with thanks the hearty and substantial assistance of the State, without which assistance the intention of the trustees could not perhaps have been well accomplished. (Applause.) The site on the occasion of laying about 1,000 square yards, has been sold by the State for this purpose at the nominal price of eight annas per square yard, and this substantial help given by the State must here be empathically acknowledged. (Cheers.) I shall not, ladies and gentlemen, detain you longer, but I must, on behalf of the trustees, tender my heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who are present at to-day's gathering to show their interest in these proceedings. To you, Mr. Quinn, we are particularly grateful for consenting, in spite of the multifarious duties of your office, to perform to-day's ceremony, thereby giving proof of the abiding interest you take in the promotion of the interests of the subjects of the State you administer. (Cheers.) I now request you, on behalf of the trustees, to lay the foundation-stone of this dharmsalla, and to declare the foundation well and truly laid.

In accordance with the request made, Mr. Quinn, having completed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, addressed the assembly. He said: I feel for some time been a cherished idea of mine to have this magnificent seaface adorned with buildings which will serve both the inhabitants of Porebunder, and those who travel here by sea or pass by in boats, as an index to the prosperity of our town, and perhaps of the whole province. It is very, therefore, with much pleasure that I learnt, a few days ago, from our well-known and much respected fellow-citizen, my friend, Shet Khanji Liladhar, that money would be forthcoming for the construction of a dharmsalla if a suitable site in this neighbourhood could be obtained. The generous donors of the sum of Rs. 10,000, which is to be expanded are Mr. Govindjee Thackersey Mooljee and his co-trustees of the late Sheth Runchhordas Premjee, who, as you all know, was a near relative of Shet Khanjee Liladhar, and I feel sure the building which will shortly arise on this site will be a credit to them and to all those who may be concerned in its erection. (Applause.) The site is one of the very best in Porebunder, and the new dharmsalla should be one of the most prominent architectural features of the town. It is not, however, only, or indeed chiefly, as an ornament to the seafece that I shall welcome the dharmsalla, but for the purposes of the buildings being built. Many of you who have business at the port, or whom pleasure takes of an evening to the bunder to enjoy the fresh sea breezes, cannot have failed to notice that there at present exists no provision for the shelter of passengers travelling by the steamers which call here during the open season. There is no place where persons arriving from England can comfortably wait till the time for embarkation, and no place where those who have just landed from the steamers can rest a while after what may, perhaps, have been a weary journey. It is true that at present we have provided on the opposite side of the creek accommodation for all persons coming here by sea from Bombay and Mandvie, but I am somewhat doubtful as to the popularity of our Quarantine camp, notwithstanding the great care which is taken of it by the Chief Medical Officer and the Post Superintendent, and I sometimes feel that the guests of that institution may perhaps fail to appreciate the pleasures of their compulsory sojourn. However, this camp will by, I sincerely hope, a temporary one only. The dharmsalla, which is now to be built, will undoubtedly satisfy a long experienced need, and the donors will deserve, and I trust obtain, the gratitude of many a weary wayfarer through Porebunder. It is to be managed, I understand, entirely as a public institution, and will be open to the whole Hindu community. The situation appears to me specially suitable. The wearied traveller will have but a short distance to drag his weary footsteps from the bunder, and indeed before even his ship has dropped its anchor in the harbour he will be able to see from its deck the fine building in which he will shortly find most comfortable accommodation. As I have already had occasion to say on a somewhat similar occasion to the present, it is the policy of the Administration to assist such laudable undertakings as this. The expenditure of private charitable gifts on purposes of real public utility should always be encouraged. I am glad that the donors of the present liberal sum do not feel that on this occasion the State has refused to meet them half way. The site on which we now stand, which is certainly of the finest in Porebunder, has been sold the trustees at a purely nominal rate. The loss, however, which is in the way suffered by the State will be amply compensated by the usefulness of the building which is to be erected if it fulfils our expectations. In conclusion, I will only, on behalf of the administration, express my thanks to Shet Govindjee and his co-trustees, and also to Shet Khanjee Liladhur, for the part which he has taken in this matter, and my own sincere wish that the dharmsalla may prove an institution of great lasting benefit to the town of Porebunder. (Cheers and applause.)

The proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and rose-water.

SPECIAL DOCTORS AND NURSES FOR INDIA.

At the request of the Indian Government, a further consignment of doctors and trained nurses has been sent to cope with the bubonic plague in Bombay, the selection having been made by the India Office on the highest medical recommendation. Many military medical officers who have been combating the plague in Bombay have been attached to Sir William Lockhart's Tirah force, and the appointments of the following, who have left England for Bombay, is (the *Times* is informed) only temporary:—

Doctors Francis Maitland Gib on, M.B, Public Health Laboratory, Edinburgh; Ramon Horace Castellote, F.R.C.S., M.D., who served in Africa on the Niger; Edwin Maynard, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., London Hospital; C. H. B. Adams, D.P.H., who has been in India before; Henry William Beach, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. D., D.P.H., of Guy's Hospital; Ernest Hill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Middlesex Hospital; Ernest L. T. Marsh, M.B., C.M., Glasgow, D.H.D., Oxon.; Lewis William Richards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Fred Anderson, M.B., Edinburgh; Leonard G. Haydon, M.B., and D.P.H., Aberdeen; John Temple Leon, M.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H., Cambridge; E. E. Hunt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Allan G. R. Cameron, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; and Dr. Miss Marion Hunter, niece of Sir William Hunter, who is appointed as a special case. The nurses sent out are the Misses E. O. Hill, L. Green, A. M. Harris, F. E. Morgan, J. E. B. Hitchman, A. B. Stewart, A. M. Rawlings, M. B. Truman A. Crowdy, C. R. Mills, Dora Moore, and Miss M. C. Govarde. The ladies are fully equipped for hospital service, and will at once set to work on arrival at Bombay.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

THE BOMBAY COTTON INDUSTRY.

A COMMERCIAL correspondent writes to the Allahabad paper:—People are now beginning to see that the cotton spinning industry is being rapidly overdone by the supply increasing in advance of the demand instead of following its requirements. This knowledge has come rather late for some shareholders, and consequently shares in most of the mills under erection can be had at much below par, and it is quite safe to assume that par price would buy any shares in the market belonging to non-completed concerns. It is rather disappointing for a purchaser of shares to find soon afterwards that they have depreciated in value to perhaps 15 or 20 per cent without any assignable reason, but that is an experience not at all uncommon in Bombay lately. A peculiar feature of the Indian investor is that when he once gets an allotment of shares he kicks at paying future calls, and it is only after numerous reminders followed at last by a threat of proceedings that he reluctantly pays up, mentally vowing that he will take every opportunity of harassing the Board at every meeting.

Although the cause of the depreciation of new and untried mill investments is not fully understood, it is practically certain that it is due to the action of a few who become aquainted with the striking peculiarities which in so many cases characterise the preliminaries of company formation in this land of perpetual *backsheesh* and tips. It is a notorious fact that in 90 per cent of the mills which are built in Bombay, heavy commissions are paid (say from 5 to 7 per cent) before the engine ever makes its first revolution. Commissions of this class amount to between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 30,000, sums which, of course, have to be unconsciously paid by the shareholders. It is absurd and untrue to say that the sum so received is only payment for work done, else why the necessity for the secrecy in the matter which the recipient always insists upon? Other commission takers try to satisfy their consciences (when they have any) and at the same time the doubts of others by feeling or pretending to feel that the amount received is a special gift of the suppliers of machinery or other plant. It would, obviously, be absurd to waste time or paper in confuting such an argument as this, even although it is used daily in the buying transactions of Bombay mills.

That all the new mills which are being floated will not pay is a foregone conclusion, and the fact goes without saying that an analysis to separate the possibly fortunate, from the almost positively unfortunate, would not be hard to make.

In England there is a system everywhere and in every case in vogue by which the cost of every mill is reckoned at so many shillings per spindle. This estimate is not kept private, but is public property through the columns of the news and trade papers, and woe betide the Board that cannot account for a fractional expenditure in excess of that incurred in starting the mill which preceded it in erection. In other trades in England, even this good system is improved upon by advertising the amount quoted by each firm sending in a tender, and how effective such a course as this is in preventing commissions being given or fraud taking place, can easily be conceived. In India such an innovation as this would meet with serious opposition, but where such was met with, the reason would soon be found, and matters now stand at present the best commission payers have the best chance of orders, and a more rotten, ruinous or dishonest system could not be imagined.

Occasions in the past have been the means of handicapping new mills beyond all hope of a successful existence; and the present, although slightly better, has still an immeasurable amount of room for improvement. It would be worth while to know if in the working of the new mills which are in course of erection the Agents are to be paid on production or for working profits. The former, which is the general system in Bombay, is so utterly unreasonable that it is almost impossible to imagine that any man or body of men would have the hardihood to attempt to perpetuate it at the present time. Payment on production has been the sole ruin of several concerns in the Bombay Presidency in the past, and the fact is so well known that any man who would take shares in a new concern without understanding this point for itself would be unfairly treated by Providence if he did not lose his money.

It is to be regretted that the Bombay Press has not, with one accord, raised its voice to condemn this pernicious system, and enlighten investors (or prospective investors) as to its effects. Paragraphs have undoubtedly, from time to time, appeared, but these have been so incomplete, half-hearted and apologetic as to have been of no practical service. The evil is a disgraceful one, and the Bombay Press is the source from which the remedy ought to spring.

Mill companies are formed and factories built in England in a manner quite the reverse of the systems employed in this country. There, everything is above board and can bear the most minute scrutiny, but here there is always a hole and corner influence at work, which upholds secrecy as being for the interests of the company formed or proposed to be formed.

Before leaving the subject of the mills which are floated in India, it will be advantageous, for the purposes of comparison, to describe the adopted system now recognised as necessary in Lancashire, before confidence in any undertaking can be established. A body of men, say 20 or 30, come to the conclusion that there is room to establish a mill in a certain district, with the probability of dividends being realised, and the first step in the matter is to decide upon the capital each of them is prepared to subscribe. The sums may be anything from £100 to £5,000, and a start is made on the spot with a subscription list of, say, £20,000. The largest contributors are immediately appointed Directors *pro tem*, and the next business proceeded with is the appointment of a paid Secretary. With the completion of these formalities, the position of the land is decided upon, and tenders publicly advertised for in the names of the Chairman and Secretary, for machinery and buildings. These tenders, when received, are opened altogether at a meeting of the subscribers, to which, in many cases, the representatives of the machine makers and builders, have been invited. These gentlemen are called in turn to be interviewed, and before the meeting concludes, the contracts are practically decided upon by the unanimous vote of those interested. When this stage has been arrived at, the Articles of Association are drawn up, the Company registered, and a Prospectus published which states the capacity of the proposed mill, its exact situation and last, but not least, the maximum cost per spindle, (including engines, boilers and all other necessaries). Then

A system like this is so perfectly honest and straightforward that when subscriptions are asked for to provide the balance of the capital necessary to start work, contributors have confidence that the money subscribed can be accounted for to the fullest extent, and that the mill has an equal chance of success with any other of its kind.

Everything appertaining to mill flotation in India is kept almost or entirely in the dark so far as anyone is concerned outside the magic circle of the promoters.

It is often the case that the originators of the scheme hold only a few thousand rupees (in one case ten thousand) of responsibility, and it is even possible that they may not even be risking a thousand rupees of their own capital in the venture. This will be understood from the following description which is based on actual fact:—

An ambitious Parsee (for Parsees hold 75 per cent, of the mill property in Bombay) concludes that there is room for another mill, his reasons being generated from the fact that the mill industry as a whole is realising from 10 to 15 per cent, profit. He may not be possessed of more than a few thousand rupees capital, but the fact is no deterrent, especially if he has a wealthy friend who can be approached on the matter. A friend of this class is easily moved when the anticipation is held out to him of early payment for their joint labours in the form of commission on building contracts, machinery, engines and in fact everything down to belt grease.

Machinery agents in India as a class bitterly (and often not legitimately) struggle against one another for orders; their income, in fact their whole existence, depends upon orders, and the theory that one contract begets another makes them keenly strive for the favour of patrons or even possible patrons who can hold out any hope of being useful to them in this direction. The result of this is not hard to see: the embryo mill-owners start work by asking for estimates from the different local agents of home machine-making firms. These are readily supplied and chiefly present one distinctive feature—that of price. The number of preparatory machines for a certain number of spindles is now an almost uniform quantity with each and every machine-maker, but, unlike English tenders, prices vary to a most surprising limit. This of course, can be traced to the peculiarity which characterises all trades in the country, viz., the quoting of prices which the seller has no hope of getting, but which leave a large margin for reductions or commissions. In every branch of trade in India dealing with cotton mill supplies, this notorious system has now become fully established, and it is in fact a necessity when in some mills each consignment has to pass the master of one, two and even three commission sharks.

When all the estimates have been obtained, the would-be promoters at on e proceed to their consideration. The totals are the chief items of interest for, as a general rule, little self-judgment is used in the matter, the advice of the machinery agents being relied upon as being correct. This, however, is a most absurd method of procedure, and accounts for a large number of mills in Bombay having been built on the exact lines of Lancashire concerns, such vital points as difference in cotcon fibre, (strength, length, cleanness), and in ventilation having been omitted from consideration. This duplicating of Lancashire concerns has even gone so far as to bear the marks of true copies of plans and buildings—a fact which a few technical experts have not failed to recognise.

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THE DISTURBANCE IN MANDALAY.

THE FIGHT AT THE SOUTH GATE.

DEATH OF PRIVATE McLEAN.

WHEN the rebels ran away from Major Dobbie's house in the direction of the South Gate, says the *Rangoon Gazette* of October 25, they were pursued by Major Dobbie, Captain Carrick, who had only a sword, Lieutenants Harington, Simpson and Carleton. The two former had shot guns and the latter a revolver. There were also some orderlies. As a matter of fact the rebels, instead of going through the gate of the Fort, must have hidden inside by going across the entrance and got among the broken ground on the other side.

For those who do not know Mandalay, it is necessary to explain that the Fort gates are of peculiar construction. They are narrow causeways cut through the wall, and also through the earth which was taken out of the moat and piled up behind the wall. On each side of this causeway are massive walls of brick, rising to about twenty-five or thirty feet high, so that the gateway or entrance to the Fort consists of a long narrow passage about 70 feet long and 15 wide, just wide enough for two dog-carts to pass each other easily, enclosed on both sides by high walls, and surrounded by a seven-roofed wooden structure or pyathat, which spans the entrance. The gates themselves are placed at the inner or Fort end of this passage, and are of massive wooden beams and planks. They run on wheels to facilitate opening and shuting, but they have not been shut for the last four or five years, and the wheels are half buried in the earth and would have to be dug out before the gates (or doors as they really are) could be closed. It fact this had to be done on the last occasion of shutting them. At the outer end of the passage there are no doors, but in the Burmese times heavy poles were kept ready in a framework to be run out across the entrance, perpendicularly, to stop a sudden assault, until the doors at the inner end could be shut. These poles still lie about and are not regarded as a means of defence in the changed condition of affairs since the annexation.

The officers and orderlies thinking that the Burmans had escaped through the gateway, went through after them to the other side, when, on looking back, they saw five or six Burmans standing at the inner or gate end and blocking up the roadway. They were caught in a trap, and from the confessions of some of them afterwards, it appears that a few, not liking the situation, made off across the parade ground and got out at the East Gate of the Fort. One dead body of a Burman was, in fact, found in the direction of the East Gate, which he was evidently making for, wounded, when he dropped.

The rebels who were blocking the roadway, and among whom was the hpoongyi, seemed to be the most determined and desperate of the gang, for they came on down the passage and attacked the officers. A sharp scuffle ensued in the narrow part, the deadly nature of which is attested by the splashes of blood which cover the wall here, and the bullet marks. Lieut-Harington saw two Burmans coming at him, and gave them right and left barrels in the chest at close quarters, but they did not drop. He does not know exactly what became of them, but it is probable that the subsequent proceedings did not interest them much more. By this time the officers had gone back a few paces to save themselves from being slashed by the dahs, firing all the time. During a lull, Major Dobbie noticed two men, the invulnerable hpoongyi and another, squatting in the small man-hole in the side of the wall. He called to them to surrender, but they came on to the attack. The hpoongyi prodded Lieutenant Harington in the side without however penetrating the skin, and he received also a blow on the back with the flat of a dah. As his cartridges had jammed and he could not shake them out, he clubbed his gun and went for the hpoongyi, and succeeded, after one miss, in landing a severe blow on the man's head or shoulder, breaking the stock of the gun. Before he could recover himself the Burman cut him over the centre of the head with his dah, but was soon afterwards dropped by Lieut. Carleton, who fired three shots at him. At the same time Lieutenant Simpson shot the mad hpoongyi in the chest at about three yards off with a charge of No. 8 shot. He dropped dead; and the Burman, who was not dead, but was thought to be, fell across him. The rest of the rebels fled and could not be seen.

When the party of officers first went through the gateway, thinking that the gang had gone through, an old unarmed Burman came strolling through behind, as if nothing was the matter. He said he had come from a pwe, but when Lieutenant Carleton caught hold of his arm he found it covered with dust and sweat, and then he noticed that blood was pouring down his leg. He was made a prisoner and handed over to an orderly.

After all the gang had dispersed, the officers went inside the Fort and Major Dobbie made plans for searching for the remainder. By this time several other officers and others, had come up, and the District Superintendent of Police and the Commissioner of the Division also arrived. Strong bodies of European and native soldiers patrolled the streets, and no one was allowed to enter or leave the Fort till 8 a.m. on the following morning.

Of course the question will be asked how a body of armed Burmans, about twenty strong, could march through Mandalay from the Pyagyi to the

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 30.

An advance of 1-4 per cent. was established in Consols in London yesterday, at 111 7-8; Indian sterling Loan being unchanged, at 117. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 27 1-2d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was 5-8 cent dearer, at 58 3-4 cents. per oz.; demand Exchange on London having been unchanged at 4·85 1-4 dollars. 3 1-2 per cent. Government Securities declined 1-8th per cent. in London, to £62 3-4. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all for this port. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 44s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 38 3-4s. per 416 lbs., sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 40s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via Canal, and Linseed at 34 5-8s. per 416 lbs., business done via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Amsterdam.

To-day, the only change in the London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter is an advance of 1-8th in 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Paper, at £63. The market rate of discount has been reduced 1-8th on short London Bills, say to 2 7-8 per cent.; that on Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2 3-4 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; but both spot and Arrival quotations for Americans, however, being unaltered; while the only changes in East Indian Cotton were a decline of 1-16d. in Broach of all grades, and to the same extent in "Good" Madras Westerns. The day's Sales aggregated 10,000 bales, including 100 Surats. The Imports were 35,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

This afternoon the Liverpool market closed quiet, a decline of 3-32d. having been established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton, at 3 3-8d. per lb.; Arrivals being 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. Surats closed quiet also, but unchanged in value. The Sales have amounted to 6,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians; Imports 16,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained quiet.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday, at 6 cents per lb.; and Futures were 10 points lower in each position, at 5·86 for January, and 5·98 for April. The Receipts at U. S. Ports were 53,000 bales.

To-day there has been no further change in either spot or future prices of Cotton in New York. The Receipts at the Ports are 56,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 2,870,000 bales, as against 2,380,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet in tone to-day and business upon a very small scale. Exporters have been almost out of the market, having taken only 100 bales of old Bengals, guaranteed "fine," at Rs. 148 per candy; while the Mills have bought 500 bales of Broach, at Rs. 195; 200 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 160; and 100 Karanja, at Rs. 162 per candy. Prices have declined Rs. 2 per candy, all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet in tone, with business for export upon a very limited scale; but with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as foltows:—

Cotton	869 bales.
Wheat	8,640 cwts.
Linseed	516 "
Rapeseed	1,418 "
Gingellyseed	2,460 "
Castorseed	3,584 "
Rice	73,593 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported to have been placed; but for Bank Paper the demand was small. Rates remained steady throughout the day, and closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 21-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 21-32d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs "	1 66½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day, 3½ per Cents having been quoted at 97 1-16 per cent., and at 97 for the November account; 92, nominal, having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES are a quiet market. Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 25 lower; New Great Eastern, Rs. 20; Hindustan, Western India and Jewraj Balloo, each Rs. 10; David, Rs. 2½; and China, Rs. 5 higher.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar 3

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 7-8

3 per cent. Rentes 103½

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62 3-4

Bar Silver 27½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday morning.

PORTSAID, OCT. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 29.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, OCT. 28.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Vindobona, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 30.

German mail steamer Darmstadt, from Australia, and mail steamer Ganges, from Bombay, arrived.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari, Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th October 1897, on 1,673·83 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Mercandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,13,000	1,88,000	4,000	3,05,000
Or per mile of Railway	68	112	2	182
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	16,74,142	26,21,498	69,575	43,85,215
Total for 15 weeks...	17,87,142	28,09,498	93,575	46,90,215
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,17,397	2,36,513	6,879	3,60,789
Per mile of Ry. do.	70	141	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	18,74,934	25,29,369	1,01,068	45,05,381
Decrease for the week				Rs. 55,789
Increase to date				" 1,84,834

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1856.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,921	35,869	6,052	...	88,453	...
Goods	55,092	61,550	...	6,458	1,54,985	...
Sheep and Pigs	7,325	11,501	...	3,179	3,218	...
Total for week	1,05,338	1,08,923	...	3,585	...	...
Aggregate ...	13,37,188	10,82,527	..	...	2,56,611	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY.—OCT. 30.

10 p.m.	78·3

SUNDAY.—OCT. 31.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	83·2
2 p.m.	88·4
6 p.m.	85·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—September 29, at St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, wife of Ivie J. G. Hamilton, Quetta, Baluchistan, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

COATES—ARMSTRONG—October 6, at All Saints', Hove, William Coristine Coates, M.A., Cantab., of Knockanally House, Co. Kildare, second son of the Rev. Arthur Coates, M.A., Clifton, and grandson of the late Sir F. de J. Bromhead, Bart., to Florence Jessie, second daughter of Major-General E. F. H. Armstrong, late M.S.C., of Brighton, and granddaughter of General E. Armstrong, C.B., J.P., of Folkestone.

LINNELL—STAINFORTH—October 12, at St. Matthews' Redhill, Herbert, third son of J. T. Linnell, of Redstone Wood, Redhill, to Maude Mary, only daughter of the late Captain George Baring Stainforth, R.S.C., and of Mrs. Stainforth, late of Martinholme, Redhill.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—October 13, at Fosse Bank, Camberley, Major General R. B. P. P. Campbell, C.B., late Commandant Q. O. Corps of Guides, 50.

STEANE—October 7, at 3, Cyrena terrace, Dulwich, Emma, wife of W. C. Steane, of the India Office, and late of Oxford.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAZELLS—October 25, at Bellary, the wife of F. W. Hazells, Engineer, Messrs. Dymes and Co., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STRACEY—WINTER—October 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Revd. M. C. Sanders, M. A., Thomas Patrick Russell Stracey, Assistant Examiner, Military Accountants Department, son of P. E. Stracey, Esq., late of the Financial Department (Accounts), to Louisa, eldest daughter of T. Winter, Esq.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1897.

THE second edition of Brigadier-General R. C. Hart's "Reflections on the Art of War" has just been issued by Clowes and Sons, London. This new edition is so enlarged that it is in many respects a new work. The author has just gone to the front to join the army operating against Tirah. The officers employed on frontier duty will perhaps regret that he did not act on the suggestion to add a separate chapter on savage, mountain, or jungle warfare. He declined to do so on the ground that the principles are the same in all kinds of warfare. That is no doubt true. But for the same reason that the author of the Reflections seeks to teach those principles by giving examples from history to illustrate each rule and principle, examples might have been given of the different methods employed in warfare against savage or barbarian enemies. He admits that in such warfare the difficulty of exercising command is increased by the dislocation of the operations which renders it impossible for a commander to observe them all, he has to leave much to the intelligence and appitude of subordinate officers. He recognises that there are twice as many ways of solving military problems in the mountains beyond the Indian frontier and the impenetrable jungle of Ashanti and the wilds of Burmah as in ordinary campaigning against an organised force. It would have been instructive and interesting to bring together illustrations of the stratagems and clever expedients which have been successful under such diverse conditions, and the manner in which the crucial difficulties of supply, transport, and climate have been surmounted. Jomini's dictum that history well studied and understood is the best school for this kind of warfare, implies the need of a chapter bringing the teachings of history together and is not a justification for omitting it. The general precept laid down for irregular warfare against a badly organised enemy—that he should be brought to battle as soon as possible, and that much more can be risked than in civilised warfare—is sound; as is its converse that a barbarian enemy, if he is wise, will avoid anything like a general engagement and trust to climate and transport difficulties to weary and wear down his opponents. The tribesmen, and especially the Afridis, appear to have learned this lesson and to have acted upon it with a good deal of judgment during the present operations. The discovery that they had decided to avoid close fighting and defer their attacks until our troops were retiring to camp in the afternoon, delayed the final advance into the Tirah country for nearly a month and obliged the military authorities to increase the strength of the expeditonary force from the twenty thousand men originally contemplated to thirty-seven thousand. This augmentation of numbers involved a proportionate increase in the transport. With twenty-five thousand animals complaints are heard that the number is insufficient for the needs of the force which at the present moment is hampered in its movements by the presence of so many.

The first chapter, and a long one, is devoted to the high qualifications of great generals. It must be admitted that the great general requires a combination of qualities such as is not indispensable in men eminent in any other calling. The author cites Napoleon's words before the battle of Borodino: "What is war? A barbarous trade in which the only art consists in being the strongest at a given point," and he asks if the art of war is so simple, how it comes that history shows us few generals who are really masters of the art. The French have a maxim, "La simplicite est charmante, mais il n'y a rien de plus difficile." A high military authority has said that, although everything in war is simple, what is simple is difficult. The author inquires why it is that successive campaigns and even successive camps-of-exercise afford more conspicuous examples of failure than of conspicuous success if the game of war is governed by the one fundamental principle to which Napoleon reduced it? The answer is that there is a vast difference between the theory of war, simple as A. B. C., and its practice "complicated in a hundred essential details, and difficult to direct. This gulf that separates the simple theory from the difficult practice, can be crossed only by men of rare qualities, men who must be in touch and in sympathy with human nature, which is so easily affected, so weak and yet so strong, so readily elated and yet so quickly depressed." The Great Frederick held that the proportion of men fit to command even a small detachment in war is much smaller than is generally supposed. The first requisite is courage, physical and moral—which do not always go together; then warlike spirit, great mental power, physical strength, energy and vigour. Health is of the first importance; Napoleon held that nothing could atone for the absence of it. The failures of his later years are with much reason attributed to failing health, which at critical moments left him without the faculty of thought or action. It is of supreme importance that a general should see as much as possible with his own eyes. He must have physical endurance to enable him to spend hours in the saddle without fatigue; good eye-sight is a factor in the *coup d'oeil militaire*, resolution—which has been defined as courage in cases of responsibility—and determination to see things through, are indispensable. But determination must not degenerate into obstinacy; and wise resolution requires coolness, intelligence, and courage. The general who leans on a council of war is deficient in force of character and unfit for supreme command. That was evidently Napoleon's opinion, for in his "Maxims of War" he spoke very contemptuously of such councils:—"By dint of discussing, consulting oracles of wisdom, and councils of war, there will happen what has happened in all ages through following the same course: one ends by taking the worst advice, which nearly always in war is the most timid, or if you prefer it, the most prudent. The true wisdom of a general is found in an energetic resolution." Once in his career, Napoleon consulted a council of war.

It was during the retreat from Moscow when the Russian army blocked the road through fertile territory. Murat advised an attack to clear the road. Napoleon took the most timid course, and declining battle, decided to return by the northern route which had been devastated by two armies. *La grande armee* perished. Frederick the Great called a council of war before a decisive battle; he informed his generals that he had brought them together not to ask their advice, but to tell them that he was going to attack Marshal Daun next day. "If I beat him, the whole of his army is taken or drowned in the Elbe. If we are beaten we shall all perish, and I the first. This war wearies me, it must weary you also; we shall finish it to-morrow." The Great Fritz in his instructions to his generals told them that they should not be above taking advice from a very junior officer, if he was in a position to give it. A good general must have quickness of apprehension and immense capacity for work, with professional and general knowledge, and above all he must have studied all the great campaigns. He must have capacity to organise, to administer, and the faculty of exerting personal influence and ascendancy over his officers, or arousing the enthusiasm of his troops and inspiring them with confidence in moments of peril. "It is quite certain in war," says the author, "that everything will not work smoothly. Uncertainty, inertia, friction, and unforeseen actions will be the rule, not the exception. A general should receive his reports with calmness and be not unduly impressed by what is passing under his own observation; personal danger must never confuse his brain." When the French seemed to be defeated at Marengo, and all the generals except Napoleon and Desaix advised retreat, their calmness and confidence turned the tide of battle and gave the victory to the French. At Aspern and Wagram the calmness of Napoleon when ruin seemed imminent and the troops were giving way, restored confidence and saved the day. Of Marlborough it is recorded that he was cool and calm as Cæsar in the midst of the most appalling danger. A great general will gain victories with an indifferent army and impress it with his own spirit. Soldiers in former times were converted into good troops by the stern teachings of war; new they should learn their trade in time of peace. Napoleon indeed said that in order to have good soldiers a nation must be always at war. Happily for mankind that military ideal cannot be always attained. The author appears to regret this, for he says, truly enough, that the longer the peace the more theoretical becomes the training of an army, and the greater the general desire for ease and comfort. The example of Germany shows that it is possible during a long peace to organise armies of the highest efficiency. Her neighbours are following her example, and Europe, after twenty-five years of peace, is for the first time in the history of man, able to put in the field twenty millions of highly disciplined soldiers, under officers who have studied the art of war with exemplary industry and thoroughness.

AMERICAN diplomacy has scored in regard to the sealing question by bringing about a conference at Washington of the representatives of Russia, Japan, and the United States. Lord Salisbury agreed to send a British representative to a Conference, but withdrew his consent when he learned that Russia and Japan were also to send representatives. From his point of view the question is entirely between Great Britain and the United States, which were the parties whose differences were the subject of adjudication by the International Commission that held its sittings in Paris. The Commission decided that the Behring Sea is not a *mare clausum*. The Russians, who had raised the contention that it was a close sea, a Russian lake when Alaska was a Russian possession, abandoned it at the instance of Great Britain, and was therefore not in a position to cede to the States any rights in regard to seal or other fishing outside the three-mile limit from the shore of Alaska and the adjacent islands. The Commission having decided the question of right against the United States' claim, the Government of Washington became responsible for the losses sustained by the Canadian shipowners through the seizure of their vessels fishing for seal in the open sea. The amount awarded came to some millions of dollars. The validity of the claim was admitted by the Washington Government; the Senate, however, rejected the Bill laid before the Congress to provide funds for the payment of the amount. It has notbeen paid to this day. On this point Britain has an unquestionable grievance against the States. But the question of pelasgic sealing as raised by the United States, is not covered by the award on the contention that the Behring Sea is a *mare clausum*. They maintain that the sea-fishing, as conducted by the Canadian and other vessels, is destructive of the seal. The legalised sealing on the Probyloff Islands, belonging to the United States, is limited to some six thousand per annum. The destruction of female seals is strictly prohibited. The seals destroyed by the fishing vessels number eighty thousand. Female seals are slaughtered, whether bearing young or suckling, in vast numbers, such slaughter in either case threatening the speedy extinction of the seal. Fire arms are used for the promiscuous slaughter of sealsthousands of which are never recovered. The accuracy of these statements has been angrily contested, but the testimony of British naturalists, who cannot be suspected of any leaning to the American views, has placed the facts beyond doubt. Were it not that the trade in seal-skin is largely in the hands of Canadian firms, and has thus become a Canadian interest which the Dominion looks to the Foreign Office to uphold, Lord Salisbury would doubtless have readily agreed to the proposals of the United States to place the pelsgic fishing under regulations similar to those enforced on the Probyloff Islands. The Foreign Office agreed, as we have said, to take part in a Conference to consider the question of the sealing on the high seas. It was no doubt the fear that the representative of Great Britain would be in a minority of one, that caused Lord Salisbury to withdraw from it when he learned that Russia and Japan would be also represented. What Japan has to do with the matter it is not easy to see. No doubt her participation in the Conference is due to a desire to have a finger in every pie, and to be agreeable to Russia and the United States.

THE sudden death of Henry George, who sprang into fame with his book on "Progress and Poverty," preaching the new gospel that the land belongs to the community and cannot be alienated to individuals, comes at a moment when the prospect of his election to the Mayoralty of New York caused much perturbation, not only in that city, but wherever the socialist influence is strong. He had the support of the silver interest and of all the labour and socialistic elements in that great cosmopolitan city, which has now a population of three millions and a-half. It was hoped by the Conservative sections of the community that the prosperity arising from the magnificent wheat harvest in America, calculated to bring a hundred and fifty million dollars—mostly in gold, from Europe, would weaken the fervour of the silverites—and discredit their doctrine that salvation can only be found in the free coinage of the white metal. Such a reaction would, no doubt, have militated against Henry Georges's chances of the Mayoralty. That he had a chance of it, if not something more, is shown by the pains taken to explain in advance that Mr. George, as Mayor, would have no power to initiate socialistic changes, and that his mayoralty would be uneventful. A stroke of apoplexy has put an end to the hopes and fears created by the candidature of a very remarkable man, who had acquired for himself a reputation in two continents.

THE elevation of Earl Compton to the peerage as Marquis of Northampton caused a vacancy in the representation of the Barnsley division of Yorkshire in Parliament. That vacancy has now been filled up. Earl Compton was a Liberal and won the seat from Captain Ronald Greville by a majority of 2,167. Mr. Walton, also a Liberal, has secured it by 3290 only. His majority might have been even more had not a mistakenly zealous Labour candidate come forward in the person of Mr. Curran and taken away over a thousand votes. Of Captain Blyth, the Conservative candidate, a contemporary remarks that he is often more courageous in assertion than accurate in his facts. Mr. Chamberlain befriended Captain Blyth, but after all it was leading a forlorn hope in the attempt to carry Barnsley, and Captain Blyth, though plucky, knew it.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received from Hongkong, prices have all round declined $2 with a likely downward tendency. Twenties quoted at $100 and tens at $90. Total unsold stock estimated at 43,000 B.

THE Ven. Archdeacon of Bombay will give an address to the Church Guilds, this evening, at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Colaba, when their annual Festival and Procession takes place. A Collection will be made for the funds of the Indo-British Institution.

IT is notified for information that the Government of India has sanctioned that all expenditure incurred in connection with plague segregation camps should be charged to Cantonment funds in accordance with the instructions in paragraph 1, (k) and (o) of the Contonment fund rules published in Government General Order No. 597 of 1896 and Section 26 Clause 21 Cantonment Act of 1889.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India:—The Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg; the Maharani Sahiba, consort of Maharana Dujraj Fateh Singh of Udaipur; the Nawab Shamesi Jahan, Begum Sahiba of Moorshedabad; Anne Grace, Lady Havelock.

AT the adjourned special meeting of the Madras Municipality held on Wednesday evening, the President explained the position of the Municipal Commissioners with regard to the selection of sites for plague segregation camps. All the Municipality has to do is to provide camps on spots selected by the Municipal Health Officer and a Government Medical Officer, deputed for that purpose.

THE probable loss of land revenue in the seven affected Districts of the Madras Presidency during 1896-97 is estimated at Rs. 38·17 lakhs. The actuals for the year were Rs. 108·41 lakhs against a probable revenue, but for the Famine, of Rs. 146·58 lakhs. The figures (in lakhs) for the several Districts are:—Ganjam 10·14 against 13·87, Vizagapatam 14·27 against 16·29. Godavery 54·36 against 57·42, Cuddapah 9·19 against 20·57, Anantapur 2·35 against 5·30, Bellary 7·63 against 16·14, and Kurnool 10·

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPEECH BY MR. COURTENAY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In a speech made by Mr. Leonard Courtenay, at Fowey, yesterday, he said that while deprecating the policy of the Forward School he believed that evidence was wanting to connect the present rising on the Indian frontier with what was done in Chitral, and he thought the Government were bound to defer to the Indian Government in the matter.

With reference to the question of the Indian Mints, Mr. Courtenay thought that the wisest reply of the Indian Government would have been that if France and America opened their Mints we shall see what effect is produced, and if it raises the rupee to sixteen pence the Indian Mints would be re-opened, but with liberty to again close them if the rupee fell below sixteen pence.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PIPER OF THE GORDONS.

The Capetown Caledonians have resolved to open a shilling subscription for the piper of the Gordon Highlanders in recognition of his gallantry at the capture of the Dargai Ridge.

THE GOVERNOR OF CRETE.

The Porte has informally objected to the appointment by the Powers of Colonel Shaeffer as Governor of Crete.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

Oct. 30.

The occupation of Kassala by Egyptian troops has been definitely decided.

THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

At a meeting of operative spinners, held at Manchester, it was resolved to instruct the delegates at the Conference with employers, which meets on Monday, to refuse a five per cent. reduction.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Engineering Masters have signified their willingness to join a conference, but like the men are also imposing conditions.

THE WEST AFRICAN QUESTION.

The Anglo-French West Africa Commission has held its first regular sitting in Paris.

THE CHINESE LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent states that the negotiations with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are likely to be prolonged as China is rejecting the conditions of the loan.

The Tsungli Yamen expresses its intention to pay the indemnity by instalments rather than accept the lender's terms.

THE SEALING QUESTION.

The Conference at Washington between Japan, Russia, and America has agreed to the suspension of or the material limitation of all pelagic sealing.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET TEAM IN AUSTRALIA.

In the cricket match between South Australia and the English team at Adelaide, Adelaide scored 409 runs in the first innings, of which Hills made 200.

The Englishmen scored 475, of which Ranjitsingji made 189.

THE BARNSLEY ELECTION.

Mr. Walton, the Liberal Candidate, has been elected member for Barnsley, in the place of Earl Compton, who succeeds to the Peerage.

The polling was as follows :—Walton (Liberal), 6,744 ; Blyth (Conservative) 3,454 ; and Curran, the Labour candidate 1,091 votes

THE NEW-YORK MAYORALTY.

Mr. Henry George, the Socialist candidate for the Mayoralty of New York, hasdied of apoplexy.

SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.

The German Nationalists in the Austrian Reichsrath as a protest against the Ordinances placing the Czech language on the same footing as German in Bohemia, have created a series of furious scenes which ended in the President being forced to close the sitting after a twenty-seven hours' debate.

LORD SANDHURST'S DEPARTURE FOR MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Mr. J. J. Heaton, Private, Secretary, and Captain the Hon'ble Heneage, Aide-de-Camp, left yesterday morning for Wathar *en route* to Mahableshwar, the departure being private.

Mr. Michael Kennedy, Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, were present to see his Excellency off.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Mr. Fleming, Inspector of Police, recently arrested one European, named Samuel Wyche, formerly belonging to the Lancashire Fusiliers, on a charge of alleged culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and placed him before Colonel Newnham-Smith, yesterday.

The charge is that at the Kolah Gold Fields, a man was killed accidentally, and he was placed before the magistrate at Kolah and remanded about a year ago, bail being offered and accepted. Hedecamped and came to Poona. The police have asked for a remand for seven days to bring witnesses from Kolab.

The prisoner, who declined to say anything, was removed.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 30 cases and 24 deaths in Poona cantonment, yesterday, and 28 cases and 17 deaths in the district.

The city returns for yesterday and to-day show 126 cases and 91 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 58 died, and 29 were discharged cured, leaving 340 under treatment ; in the Mahomed or Hospital 11 died, and 4 were discharged cured, leaving 77 under treatment; and in the Hindu Hospital 11 died, leaving 58 under treatment.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The plague does not show signs of spreading at Khatkar-Khalan. For the 24 hours ending this morning there were only 2 new cases and 1 death reported. The total deaths to date, out of 70 cases are 35, whilst there have been 12 recoveries. The Punjab Government is taking every precaution to keep out the disease from other parts. Besides the railway inspections against the passengers from Bombay, travellers from Hardwar undergo inspection at Umballa, whilst Kalka, Pathankote, Wazirabad, Hassan, Abdal, Kushalgarh, and Peshawar, all have inspection arrangements for the protection of Kashmir, the frontier, and the hill station.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

THE TRIBESMEN APOLOGISE THROUGH HIS HIGHNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The following communique has been issued by the Foreign Office :—

"The Amir received deputations of the Afridi and Orakzai tribes at Kabul on the 17th October. In informing the British Agent of this his Highness writes that they are full of alarm and repentance, and wish him to submit their apology to the British Government and to learn the conditions of pardon.

The Amir asked the British Agent to enquire whether any negotiations should be undertaken, adding that if orders had already been issued for the punishment of the tribesmen, there was no roam to say more, as they deserved every punishment which might be inflicted on them.

His Highness also took the opportunity of warmly asserting his undeviating friendship toward the British Government.

In a separate letter to H.E. the Viceroy, the Amir has written that he was endeavouring to arrest the Hadda Mullah, and that if he succeeded he would expel him from Afghan territory ; while as regards the Afridis, his Highness has given an assurance that if they take refuge within his Highness' limits he will never allow them to interfere in British territory.

The Amir has been thanked for his friendly communications, and has been furnished with a copy of General Sir William Lockhart's Proclamation to the Tirah Afridis and Orakzais, in which it is announced that Sir William Lockhart will make known to the tribes, on his arrival on Tirah, the terms on which their submission will be accepted."

TAKING OF THE ARHANGHA PASS.

FEW CASUALTIES.

General Sir William Lockhart easily forced the Arhangha Pass, at 10 o'clock, this morning, after the sungars were destroyed by concentrated artillery fire. Captain Searle, 36th Sikhs, was slightly wounded. Other casualties were few.

The force then crossed the pass, and descended into Afridi Tirah itself, where the troops are now encamped.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Our Lahore correspondent wires :—

The Arhanga Pass was taken at 10-30, this morning, by Generals Gaselee's and Kempster's Brigades, without much opposition.

The Batteries made a grand practice, and the pass was taken in splendid style. Captain Searle, of the 36th Sikhs, was wounded in the thigh. Our men behaved admirably.

SNIPING.

A few shots were fired at the Artillery guard near Fort Bara on Friday night. A party of the 34th Pioneers went out, but failed to find the enemy.

All was quiet yesterday in the Kurram. The lashkar near Khazina is reported to have dispersed owing to dissentions amongst the clans regarding the respective tasks. Each clan has, however, lefe forty men for observation.

FRIDAY'S FIGHT.

THE ENEMY MISLED BY OUR TACTICS.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Owing to transport difficulties over the Sampagha, General Lockhart was unable to attack the Arhanga Pass to-day. A reconnaissance towards it showed the position to be strong and held in force by the enemy. Mastura Valley where the force is now halted is fertile and studded with villages, but all the villages near our camp have been burnt by the retreating enemy.

Yesterday's casualty list is still incomplete, but unless the rear brigade suffered loss during the afternoon and night the approximate total is only four killed and twenty wounded.

The enemy were deceived by a demonstration on our left on Thursday afternoon and reinforced their right, whereas yesterday's attack was on the centre with a turning movement on our right, the result being a partial surprise. Successive sungars were cleared by the concentrated artillery fire.

The health of the troops is good. The weather is bright and cold with frost at nights.

RECONNAISSANCES.

The Oxfords and half a squadron of the 9th Bengal Lancers went out yesterday from Bara escorting grass cutters in the direction of the Jandao Pass. The Cavalry were fired on by the enemy but no casualties occurred.

General Lockhart left the 2nd Punjabis, 21st Madras Pioneers and two guns of the Kashmir Mountain Battery under Colonel Start behind him at Karappa to erect defences and hold the road via Khanki Valley. A reconnaissance from Sudda went up the Khurmana Valley yesterday to the top of the Ghoriatiang Pass, but saw nothing of the enemy who are reported to be barricading the way further north towards Tirah. Some Alisherzai Maliks accompanied the party as guides and gave all the assistance in their power.

THE ENEMY ON THE DUM-DUM BULLET.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

The tribesmen are said to believe that the bullet used in the Lee-Metford Rifle is poisoned. This is probably because of the contrast in its effect now and in 1895 and is at the same time a testimony to its deadliness. Few of the wounded are said to have recovered.

The deaths in the British force from disease including the base hospital at Nowshera since 6th September has been British 7 and Native 5. This is a wonderfully small number and shows how healthy the troops have kept.

THE LANCER TAKEN PRISONER.

Another man of the 9th Bengal Lancers has been released by the Afridis. He says that when the attack took place he was among those who were ordered to dismount with their carbines, and that he was in the act of mounting to retire with the rest when his horse was seized by the bridle and he found himself surrounded by the enemy who took away his arms. Two of them then held carbines to his breast, while a third asked him who he was. On replying that he was a Pathan they conferred between themselves as to whether they should kill him as they might possibly get two hundred rupees for him. He was then taken away. He says he only saw one other prisoner besides himself but that there were five horses They divided the spoil, one man having a carbine, another a sword, a third a horse, etc. They treated him well, giving him plenty of food. He was taken from Khan to Khan, and was finally released without any reason being given to him. What surprised him most was that but few seemed to be armed with jezails,

THE MAJORITY HAVING MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES

and carbines with some Sniders, and apparently an abundant supply of ammunition.

Another raiding party is reported to have come down into the Khyber Pass. They have posted themselves between Bagiari and Fort Maude.

THE FIGHT AT SAMPAGHA.

Yesterday morning the Column advanced on the Sampagha in the following order :—The Second Brigade, whose mission it was to cover the advance started at 5 a.m. ; two battalions of the First Brigade were detached to take the villages of Kandi and Narena. The former was entered without opposition, the latter by the Gurkhas after slight opposition. The Third Brigade followed immediately after the Second brigade, proceeding up the Kandi Nulla to the foot of the Sampagha road. The Artillery under General Spragge followed the Second Brigade and took up a position on the hill north of Gondaki and within artillery range of the enemy's first line of defence. The Gurkha Scouts accompanied the Second Brigade. The Fourth Brigade followed the Third in the order named. The Second Brigade after crossing Kondi river advanced straight up two spurs towards the pass, the 4th Gurkhas and the Queen's on the left spur, the 3rd Sikhs and Yorkshires on the right spur. As this brigade reached the bottom of the pass the Artillery opened fire at 7-30 a.m. over the heads of the advancing troops. There were six batteries under General Spragge which took up three successive positions and made splendid practice. The honours of the day on this occasion certainly belong to the Artillery whose accurate and combined fire rendered the enemy's sungars absolutely untenable, thus enabling infantry to advance up the top of the pass without check. The top of the pass was reached about 10-30a.m. The regiments that arrived first came under a well-directed fire from the enemy posted in the sungars on the spurs running north which did not come under artillery fire. But this was speadily silenced by volleys from the regiments of the Third Brigade and the King's Own Scottish Borderers, Maxim as well as a gun of the Kohat Mountain Battery which was cleverly brought into action in a difficult place on the top of a ridge. The regiments of the Advance Brigade in the meantime crowned the heights, and the position was won. The forces halted last night at Mawlakhel in the Mastura Valley.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

Later reports of the action at the Sampagha Pass give the casualties as follows :—

The 2nd Queens—1 killed, and 7 wounded ; Major R. T. Hanford Flood slightly wounded.

No. 8 Mountain Battery—3 wounded. No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery—Captain F. R. Mes De Butts, killed. Yorkshires—4 wounded, 36th Sikhs—2 killed and 1 wounded. Rocket Section—1 wounded. 4th Gurkhas—2 wounded. Total—27 casualtees.

The supplies are fairly plentiful. Mastura is a fine open valley, well wooded and cultivated.

In the fight at Sampagha the enemy expected to be attacked on their left. They were taken by surprise. The guns got some shells well into them as they fled. The enemy have set fire to the crops to prevent us getting them.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

The following telegrams give the *Pioneer's* account of the capture of the Sampagha :—

Gandaki, 29th October, Sampagha, 11 a.m.

The Sampagha Pass has been taken with comparatively little opposition. The first advance was made from Gandaki Camp at 5 a.m., most of the force advancing into the Mastura Valley. Captain De Butts, R.A., has been killed.

Camp Bara, 29th October.

No further movements of the enemy have been reported. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining fodder for the large number of animals in Camp, but it was met by buying up standing fields at Maksi from villagers in the neighbourhood who have practically established a monopoly at Mirikh. Road-making towards Jamrud has been going on from to-day.

THE FIGHT AT LANDAKAI.

EFFECTS OF THE LEE-METFORD.

The Boneerwals are quiet, and attending strictly to their own affairs, and their attitude is pacific. They acknowledge to very heavy losses during the fighting which took place in July and August last. Their total losses are said to have been 400, of which 200 were lost in the fight at Landakai. After this fight 120 died and were carried away, and some 80 died afterwards of their wounds.

The heaviest losers were the Daulatzai sections. These had seventy killed in one set of sungars, chiefly from artillery fire. In the number of losses the Gaduma and Khudu Khels come next. All these with Coamlamals held Landikai and the spurs. The artillery fire caused heavy lasses both on the spurs and besides it. They put down the numbers at the fight at 5,000 or 6,000, but numbers of these never showed on the spur. The Swatis are said to have done very little fighting at Landikai, but fought hard afterwards where Greaves and Maclean were killed.

The effect of the Lee-Metford new bullet is being much talked of across the border, contrasting its present and former effect when a man walked off with six bullets through him.

MAJOR DEANE AND THE MIANGULS.

The elder Miangul with his brother and a deputation of six hundred Maliks came in yesterday to Chakdara to interview Major Deane, who goes from Malakhand to meet them to-day.

GENERAL BLOOD'S FORCE.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

In Malakhand, General Blood's troops will make no further large movement until the question of future employment is settled at Simla.

The Tirah campaign has only just begun, and yet we have already amateur critics pointing out to Sir William Lockhart that his plans are all wrong. It is an open secret that the advance from the Samana direction, with a force placed ready on the Peshawar border to co-operate when the "driving" movement of tribesmen towards us in Bazar and Bara valleys is fully developed, was General Lockhart's own, prepared after the most careful consideration of the strategical conditions of the problem. The fact that heavy losses were incurred in chasing the enemy from the left flank of the road across the Chagru Kotal can certainly not be said to prove that the plan is bad. A writer in the Lahore paper, however, holds that of the two ways of getting into Tirah the best would have been by "using the Khyber Pass and the valley of the Bara River." As the Khyber route does not lead to the Bara Valley, it is difficult to understand what is meant by this suggestion. The Bazar Valley can be entered from Shaghai on the side of Ali Masjid and the road is passable for camels ; but if the 15,000 men now in the Khanki Valley had been placed at China in Bazar there would still remain before them the high ranges which guard Tirah on the east. As to the Bara Valley, it is known that two or three marches from the Peshawar frontier it narrows into a defile of the most difficult kind, and only a small force could march through it even if there were no opposition. With an active enemy holding the defile, and the steep hills on either side, an advance would be effectually barred to anything short of a strong division, and it would take weeks of road-making to enable the transport to pass onwards. The plan of campaign now in course of being carried out, is sound in every way, as General Lockhart will get in rear of the Afridis, clear the Tirah Valleys, and then, moving round to his right, enter the Upper Bara Valley and set his face towards the Peshawar border. General Hammond's column will be a "stop," to use a term employed in tiger-shooting, and it can be moved either a few marches up the Bara Valley, or be directed into Bazar, just as circumstances may dictate. The Afridis in any case will be caught between two fires, whereas if the Khyber line of advance had been adopted the tribesmen could quietly have retired into the uplands just as they did in 1878-79, when Generals Maude and Tytler operated against them from Jamrud and Ali Masjid on the one side and Dakka and Bhasawal on the other. We have no doubt whatever that the strategy of the present expedition will be completely successful, and the campaign will be shortened now that the Afridis and Orakzai have concentrated their full fighting strength to oppose Sir William Lockhart's main column.—*Pioneer.*

Sir William Lockhart made his first move forward from Khungabur on Thursday : both the 1st and 2nd divisions marching to Ghandaki in the direction of the Sampagha Pass. The heights on both flanks were held by the enemy, but they were cleared without difficulty, only two men being wounded in the operation. A reconnaissance was made to the foot of the Pass itself. The enemy were seen in large numbers on the summit of the range and also on the spurs of the hills to the east and west. Colonel Sage, commanding the 1st Gurkhas, was severely wounded during the reconnaissance, but there were no other casualties.

The troops were thus in a position to deliver their attack upon the Sampagha, and the storming of the Pass may even now have taken place. The Afridi and Orakzai have naturally a strong position, and their favourite method of defence, fighting behind stone breastworks with a line of retreat open, will be seen to full advantage. As our special correspondent has pointed out, they fear a turning movement, and their disposition is designed to guard against this as much as possible. It is for this reason that they have *sungared* the spurs to the right and left so as to avoid being outflanked at the beginning of the action, in which case the Pass would become untenable. Sir William Lockhart is an expert in hill fighting, and we may rely on him to do all that can be done to ensure a successful attack with as small an expenditure of life as possible.

It must not be expected, however, that the storming of such a strong position as that held by the tribesmen in great force can be accomplished without serious losses. We have become so accustomed of late years to decisive actions in expeditions on the North-West frontier with a few score casualties only, that when the killed and wounded have to be counted by hundreds we are apt to chafe unreasonably at the losses. The truth is that we are fighting now under less favourable conditions than usual. The Afridis probably possess more breech-loaders than any other tribe on the border, and they are fighting to save Tirah, which has never been entered by an enemy. Their struggle is one of desperation, as no help can come from any quarter. Defeat means the temporary exodus of their families, with such flocks and herds as they can save, into Afganistan, the wholesale destruction of their fortified villages, and the hemming in of their fighting men in the Bazaar and Bara valleys when the Peshawar column moves to co-operate with Sir William Lockhart's main column. Their powers of resistance will, therefore, be exerted to the utmost, and we cannot expect to clear their *lashkars* from the outworks of Tirah without losing many men in action.

If impatience has been felt that the Sampagha Pass has not been forced, it should be borne in mind that the marshalling of over 17,000 men, with their necessarily large accompaniment of followers and transport animals, has been a task of enormous difficulty. Whether the difficulties need have been so great had our transport something more of the organisation of a corps and something less of the confusion and heterogeneity of a Noah's Ark ; whether, in a word, the transport problem as it presents itself on frontier expeditions of any magnitude is soluble or insoluble, are questions to be asked and answered : but Sir William Lockhart could not move faster than the available transport would permit. No doubt he might have attempted to strike a blow with only part of his force, but a success in that case could not have been rapidly followed up. In now assuming the offensive he starts prepared to push on when the Sampagha has been captured, and the enemy are in retreat, thus giving them no time to fortify the Arangha Pass, beyond which lie the valleys of Maidan and Rajgul.

Colonel Ian Hamilton is to be moved next week from Kohat to Simla, whence he will proceed home.—*Pioneer.*

RELIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

The transport Dilwara is expected to arrive in Bombay on November 4, bringing drafts for a number of horse and field batteries, and for the Gordon Highlanders.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

THE PORT TRUST'S OPINION.

A copy of the Trustees' letter to Government is forwarded to us setting forth the Committee's views on the scheme for the reconstruction of Bombay, and is given below :—

To the Secretary to Government, General Department.

Sir,—Your letter No. 5244, dated 28th ultimo, forwarding, for an expression of the views and suggestions of the Port Trustees, a copy of the letter addressed by Government to the Corporation regarding the proposals for extensive sanitary improvements to the city of Bombay, was in the first instance circulated to the Board and minuted upon by the trustees and thereafter considered at a meeting on the 12th instant, when the resolution, copy of which I forward herewith, was unanimously agreed to.

2. Referring to the terms of the resolution, I am directed to say that the trustees are pleased to have this opportunity of offering some remarks on so important a question, as the events of the past year have convinced them of the pressing need for the action Government propose to take.

3. The trustees' interest in the city are two-fold—(*a*) as landlords of a large and valuable estate, and (*b*) as the representatives and trustees of the trade and shipping interests of the port.

As landlords on the one hand they will have to bear no inconsiderable share in the cost of the improvements ; on the other they will share proportionately in the general increase in the value of property which will follow improved sanitary conditions.

As trustees for the commercial interests of the port they are deeply concerned in proposals which are designed to apply such a radical remedy to the sanitary defects of the city as will greatly lessen, if not altogether remove, the chances of epidemic attacks of disease which now render the port liable to be constantly treated as infected, and its trade to be hampered, if not paralysed, by quarantine regulations, and, as was recently the case, by the wholesale emigration of the population, and by the reluctance of up-country dealers to obtain goods from an infected market.

4. The trustees already pay to the Municipality on account of the general tax Rs. 1,52,000 per annum, the rate being 8 1-2 per cent., and a further sum of approximately a lakh of rupees per annum is paid in respect of the leaseholds on their property, making a total of Rs. 2,52,000. The comparative value of this contribution will be better understood when it is seen to be between a seventh and an eighth of the whole of the city's receipts from the tax. But the burden of the additional taxation necessary to carry out the scheme, which on the present rateable value of the trustees' property will amount to about Rs. 36,000 per annum, will be unhesitatingly accepted by the trustees in consideration of the benefits that they believe must be the sure result of an extensive improvement of the city.

5. The trustees observe that although the scheme contemplates an addition to the Municipal rates of 2 per cent., they think they are right in understanding that it does not necessarily follow that such addition will have to be maintained indefinitely. After a few years the ordinary growth in the rateable value of property in the city, which in the last ten years has been about 33 per cent., may be sufficient of itself to meet the charge wholly, or at least in part, and in time no doubt the scheme will pay of itself.

6. Another aspect of the question which has engaged their attention is the benefit to labour, trade and capital of the expenditure within a local area of the large sums contemplated (including that to be necessarily incurred by private agency) which will be prolonged over a series of years.

7. The trustees have some satisfaction, at a time when the sanitary condition of the city is under consideration, in pointing to what has been effected in the last twenty-five years on the eastern side of the island on the properties in their charge, and as regards recent improvements, to the changed aspect of the properties lying to the north of Mazagon, where reclamations made with clean soil and traversed with numerous good roads, including the main thoroughfare of the district (the Reay Road) have taken the place of the foul creeks and mangroove swamps that formerly extended along the whole of this foreshore. It may further be mentioned that they have drawn up a scheme for the laying down of a line of railway along the eastern side of the island through Mazagon to the docks, thus increasing the facilities for trade, and at the same time opening up a new district for an expansion of the city by providing it and more remote parts with easy means of communication with business centres.

8. Among the improvements effected on the trustees' properties, reclamations take a prominent place. Inference from the financial results of such works in the heart of the business centres would be unsafe, as applied to the works of this class which the Government scheme contemplates, but the experience which the trustees have gained with reclamations elsewhere (*e.g.*, the Apollo Reclamation) and in letting land at Colaba, warrants the view that such works carried out methodically and economically are financially sound investments.

9. I am further to observe that the geographical position of the city and port with reference on the one hand to the markets of Europe and on the other, to the principal centres of production render the matter under reference one of exceptional importance not only to the city but to the country generally. It may without hesitation be said that a very large part of the continent of India is concerned that the affairs of the city are so ordered as to preclude the possibility of any block or hindrance to the free passage of commerce,

10. The occasions when cholera and other epidemic diseases have caused quarantine to be declared against Bombay have been frequent, and the outbreak of plague has now aroused a feeling of alarm and suspicion on the part of foreign countries, which is likely to do the trade of Bombay and India incalculable damage if steps are not immediately taken to effect improvements of a comprehensive character, such as to permanently remove the reproach of unhealthiness from the city. Great as the loss has been, the full import of such a visitation as the plague has not been made manifest by the statistics of trade in 1896-97. As the trustees have pointed out in their Administration Report, there was little to export owing to the famine, and the same cause had depressed the import trade also. Had the outbreak occurred in a year when plenteous harvests placed India in a position to supply other parts of the world, the losses would have exceeded many times those now sustained, and would have been felt in an aggravated form in almost every part of India.

11. I am to say that the trustees fully appreciate the importance of the concessions Government are prepared to make in furtherance of the scheme, and lastly I am to express their entire concurrence in the proposal that the execution of the scheme should be entrusted to a special Board of Trustees. The work is of an exceptional and urgent nature, and so many conflicting interests have to be considered that the institution of an independent agency seems to the board to be essential to the satisfactory carrying out of the scheme.

Excerpt from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 12th October 1897 :—

4. Resumed consideration of a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, No. 5244, dated 28th September 1897, forwarding a copy of letter No. 5242, dated 28th September 1897, addressed to the President of the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay, regarding the scheme for the improvement of the city of Bombay, and requesting that Government may be favoured with the views and suggestions of the Port Trustees. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution No. 317.—A letter should be addressed to Government in the terms of the minutes, setting forth the effects of the scheme in increasing the liabilities of the Board and the counter-effects anticipated, expressing the Board's appreciation of the material concessions Government are prepared to make in furtherance of the scheme, cordially endorsing the proposal for an independent board as the most effectual means of carrying out the improvements and expressing the willingness of the trustees to contribute their share of the extra taxation necessary.

VIEWS OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th October

The Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5243 of 28th September, accompanying copy of a letter to the President of the Municipal Corporation relative to certain proposals for extensive Sanitary improvements to the city of Bombay on which the views and suggestions of the Chamber are requested.

2. The scheme propounded in your letter to the President of the Corporation has been considered by the Committee of the Chamber with all the care and attention which its importance demands, and I am directed to say that it meets with the unanimous approval of my Committee.

3. Agreeing with H. E. the Governor-in-Council as to the absolute necessity in the interests of the City of expeditious measures on a comprehensive scale, being undertaken for the sanitary improvement and expansion of the city, my Committee thoroughly concur that a Trust on the lines suggested will be the best body for working and developing the scheme. The exact constitution of the Trust is not laid in your letter to the President of the Corporation, but, having regard to the magnitude of the interests and powers to be reposed in it, the Committee of the Chamber have no doubt its composition will be such as to embrace the best talent available and command the fullest confidence of the public. As a means to attaining those ends, they consider that the mode of election laid down for the election of members to serve on the Council of H. E. the Governor-in-Council could not be improved upon.

4. The Committee of the Chamber are unanimously of opinion that the inhabitants of Bombay and all interested in the city and its tradeowe a debt of gratitude to H.E. the Governor-in-Council for having so thoroughly given workable shape to the views he expressed to a deputation of this Chamber in February last, and they also think Government are to be congratulated on the liberal terms under which they propose to hand over to the Trust for the benefit of the city the valuable Government lands and reclamations.—I have, etc.,

JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 15TH OCT.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the overland mails of 15th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at daylight, on Saturday. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aikman, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Allen, Mr
Collins, Lieut
Cairns, Mr
Coates, Mr
Capper, Mr, Mrs and inft
Bowhurst, Mr Mrs and inft
Gordon, Mr and Mrs
Haig, Miss
Johnson, Miss
Lawrence, Mr
Mackie, Mr
Morgan's, Mrs and inft
Pritchard, Capt
Paget, Mr
Rainsford, Mr, Mrs and inft
Rogers, Mr, Mrs and 2 infts
Smith, Mrs S
Sturge, Mr
Sullivans, Capt
Urguhart, Miss
Urguhart, Mr
Watson, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Brandeth, Lieut
Baird, Miss
Brown, Mr
Chambers, Mr and Miss
Chaun, Mr
Creidner, Mr
Davis, Mr
Grayner, Mr
Hogy, Brigr Genl G
Herbert, Mr
Hughes, Mr
Kane, Lt
Lavers, Mr
Mitemeyer, Mr
Mangros, Mr and Mrs
Moiff, Mr
Michelet, Mr
Reuss, Mr
Story, Mr
Stevenson, Rev
Salmon, Mr
Watson, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Bailey, Mr
Ellis, Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.—De S Iva, Mr

FROM ADEN.—Gale, Lieut

EXTRA STEAMER CARTHAGE.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra steamer Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour, yesterday afternoon, from London, with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr
B tten, Col
Brenchley, Miss
Broughton, Miss D
Butler, Miss Maud
Bonacale, Mr
Creagh, Col and Mrs
Cordeaux, Mr and Mrs
Ch etham, Mr J
Collingbridge, Mr
Do bert, Mrs
Dempster, Miss
Dobeson, Mr
Earle, Mrs
Forbes, Mr, Mrs, 3 Misses and son
Goodall, Mr H B
Grouse, Mrs and infant
Gilbert, Miss
Hanes, Mr H
Hill, Mr and Mrs
Kudess, Miss C
Lamming, Miss
Lottie, Mr G
Ledgard, Rev
Mathison, Miss E
Mathison, Miss W
Allum, Mr E F
Andrews, Mr B R
Allen, Mr F C
Acton, Capt L B
Bowden, Mr and Mrs H
Black, Rev J
Blotsky, Lieut O B
Barnaby, Lt W
Bre ster, Mr
Beach, Dr H W
Batten, Mrs
Combridge, Mr and Mrs
Cox, Mr
Cox, Mr S
Crombie, Mrs and 2 Misses
Cunningham, Lt
Campbell, Mr G C
Cameron, Dr A G
Crowery, Miss
Cardew, Mr, and Mrs and child
Calthorp, Miss
Down, Mr J E
Dunlop, Mr
Davies, Capt and Miss
Dumford, Mr C E
Darling, Rev and Mrs
DeCosta, D G
Durham, Mr P
Egerton, Mr C F
French, Mr and Mrs
French, Capt G S C
Firm, Mrs
Freeman, Miss
Godfrey, Mr V A
Gerrard, Lady M
Goodall, Mr H C A
Green, Miss
Henry, Mr E and Miss
Henderson, Rev R and Mrs
Hunter, Miss
Hunt, Dr E L
Hill, Miss
Harris, Miss
Hitchman, Miss
Katz, Mr Hugo
Kelly, Mr
Kantzhow, Lt
Lyle, Mrs A F A
Llewlen, Mr E S and Mrs
Leake, Mr R M
Lynch, Mr C B
Little, Mr A F
Leon, Dr I T
Lelland, Dr E
Lawrence, Rev J T
Lyons, Mr and Mrs
Mason, Col Monk
Morton, Mr P V
Mackintosh, Mr D J
Middleton, Mr M
Mill, Miss C R
Morgan, Miss F E
Newill, Col J H
Perkins, Mr
Pervain, Mrs
Rogers, Mr W F
Routh, Mr and Mrs
Ronadson, Mr C F
Reynolds, Mr P S
Robinson, Mr H
Ryves, Mrs and child
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Brooks, Miss
R chat, Mr
Rawlings, Miss
Short, Mr E
Stratchey, Mr R
Smith, Mr L
Scully, Brig Surg Lieut Col
Stewart, Miss
Sloan, Miss J E
Taylor, Mr J
Taylor, Mrs W
Ve.choyle, Major
Webb, Mr and Mrs E G
Watson, Mr and Mrs
Wallach, Mr W
Wilkin, Capt
Winn, Mr Allanson
Whyte, Mr C
Watefield, Mr
Wright, Mr. Mrs and inft
Woorasworth, Mr
Young, Mr H Y

FROM MARSEILLES.

Barringer, Mr S W
Barringer, Mr J
Barringer, Mr D
Valtuon, Mr B

FROM ISMAILIA

Hunjars, Mr
Loving, Mr B
Mahomed Hasien, Mr
Prince Fathey Singu
Prince Finsingh
Prince Shivajt Rao Gaekwar
Salooskeh, Mr

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

It is we are assured generally assumed in the City that nothing will come of the much-discussed letter of the Governor of the Bank of England to the Chancellor of the Exchequer expressing the willingness of the Bank, under certain conditions, to hold silver as part of its reserve ; but there are signs of the existence of a certain amount of uneasiness amongst leading Monometallists as to what may be the Cabinet's answer to Senator Wolcott's proposals. Lord Farrer has again called upon the Government for a clear and straightforward declaration of opinion, and a further illustration of the anxiety prevailing in monometallic circles is afforded by the sudden determination to get up a round robin in the City expressing grave objection to any movement on the part of her Majesty's advisers "in the direction of bimetallism." It is highly probable that this will form one of the subjects of consideration at to-morrow's Cabinet Council. This will be the first meeting of the Cabinet since the holidays, and in ordinary circumstances it should not have been held until just before the Lord Mayor's Banquet. There are many important questions pending respecting which Lord Salisbury may wish to consult his Cabinet collectively, but hardly any so pressing as the mission of the American Currency Commissioners. In certain well-informed quarters it is by no means taken for granted that the representatives of the United States Government will be sent empty away. I do not now speak of avowed Bimetallists who of course anticipate in their sanguine way that they are on the eve of a great victory. My information emanates from sources outside the Bimetallic camp ; and it is—you must take it for what it may be worth—that the Government are prepared to go to considerable lengths "in the direction of Bimetallism." Those in the Cabinet who feel most strongly that something should be done to meet the wishes of the Bimetallists are not as it might be supposed the two Ministers who are most closely identified with the Bimetallic League—Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin,—but men who are recognised as higher authorities in the domain of finance. It is recognised that any substantial concession to the double standard party would injure the present Administration in the City ; but it is argued that what the Government would lose in the Metropolis would be gained in Lancashire and in the rural districts where the farmers almost to a man are in favour of Bimetallism. The Government, it is also pointed out, can do a great deal in their executive capacity and it is believed that in attempting to satisfy the Bimetallists it will be guided by a desire to adopt a policy that can be carried into effect without requiring the direct sanction of Parliament. While the "gold bugs" of the City are exerting themselves to prevent this "coquetry with bimetallism" the silverites are not idle. In its way the meeting held at the Manchester Town Hall on Tuesday was a success. Its object was to "demand the fulfilment of Government pledges of co-operation in securing a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver moneys and thereby remove the crushing disadvantages under which Lancashire industries suffers." The audience was a large one, and the workpeople engaged in the Lancashire industries as well as the employers were represented. The *Times* apparently attaches some importance to the intervention of Sir George Baden-Powell, who tells us that when the compromise of March 1896 was arrived at, members were informed that the resolution pledged nobody to anything in particular, and who supports Lord Farrer's protest against a "policy of silence." It is true that Sir George Baden-Powell is a Lancashire member—he sits for one of the divisions of Liverpool,—but one swallow does not make a summer ; and his opinion in a matter of this sort does not carry much weight. If we are to believe Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the *Times*, people in America are reconciled to hearing that the Wolcott Mission has not succeeded—and he implies that President McKinley will not be pleased if England should now take any action in favour of silver. Mr. Smalley represents the President as lukewarm on the subject and less interested in Mr. Wolcott's missionary efforts abroad than in a possible recrudescence of Bryanism in connection with the New York Municipal election. The *Spectator* makes a novel suggestion, and one that may not commend itself entirely to Lord George Hamilton. The *Spectator* trusts that if it is decided to face the currency difficulty in India ! Mr. Goschen or Sir Michael Hicks Beach will consent to take the India Office and send out a really strong financier as Viceroy.

THE FORWARD POLICY.

There is much talk of the prominent part frontier affairs will take in the deliberations of Parliament next session. The Earl of Northbrook's letter to the *Times* is rather significant. While chivalrously defending Lord Elgin from the charge of breach of faith, Lord Northbrook, strong Unionist though he is, does not hesitate to express his approval of the Chitral policy of the late Ministry. I believe it is quite true that Sir Alfred Lyall is almost as much opposed to the mere recent developments of the Forward Policy as his brother Sir James.

THE EGYPT AND SOME OTHER LEVIATHANS

The Egypt

pool and New York Service. I daresay that Sir Thomas Sutherland and his colleagues on the P. and O. Board would only be too glad if the state of our trade with India enabled his company to build cargo vessels of the same size for the trade between English and Indian ports. One result of the building of such big steamers is to make some of the Liverpool docks obsolete. The more modern docks on the Mersey are of course constructed on a scale large enough to accommodate such leviathans as the Campania, Lucania, Teutonic, and Majestic, but they are inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. The works committee of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have accordingly prepared a scheme for the construction of new docks and the deepening of some of the existing ones at a cost of close upon four millions and a-half. The enterprise thus shown by Liverpool will probably open the eyes of our competitors and detractors. Undoubtedly there is need for vigilance and adaptability on the part of British manufacturers if we are to hold our own, but there is no need at present to take a despairing view of the future. An American friend of mine who has important business interests in this country has just returned to London from a business visit to Central and South Eastern Europe. "I tell you what it is," he observed to me as the result of what he saw and heard on the Continent, "the Germans are going to sweep the commerce of the world unless you Britishers hustle." Well, the Britishers are going to "hustle," and Germany is not going to sweep the commerce of the world just yet.

GERMANY'S COLONIES.

In the meantime those who are disposed to take a pessimistic view of the commercial future of the British Empire would do well to read a Parliamentary paper issued by the Foreign Office. The author is a member of the staff of our Ambassador in Berlin, and he has compiled from German sources a most instructive set of facts relating to "the greater Germany beyond the seas." The value of the German Colonial trade last month was £567,400. The cost of the German Colonies to Germany in the current year is estimated at £402,000. This, as we are reminded, means that every pound's worth of trade between Germany and "Greater Germany" costs the home tax-payer 15s. The statistics relating to emigration are equally interesting and significant. Including the military and official moiety the German population in the German Colonies amounts only to 1803. Since "Greater" or as it might be more appropriate to call it Lesser Germany was founded, not a beggarly eighteen hundred but one million and a quarter Germans have settled in non-German countries. It is pointed that there are in Germany ten times as many members of the German Colonial Society as there are German colonists in German colonies. That, as the *Times* with pardonable sarcasm remarks is a record which only the Society for the Conversion of Jews could possibly beat. It remains, however, to see what will come of the Emigration Bill lately passed by the Reichstag. By that measure the authorities are empowered to direct the stream of emigration as far as possible to those places where "not only will the emigrants find means of making their fortune, but also will be able to preserve their nationality." German like other emigrants generally find out from their friends and from other sources where they are likely to do best, and they may possibly show a paternal Government that its "directions" are not needed.

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE AND FOREIGN TRADE.

If Germany is becoming commercially a serious rival to England it is not only due to her own exertions. The conservatism of our manufacturers has as recently-published Parliamentary reports have, shown, a great deal to answer for. Evidence is also accumulating of the injury that is being done by the continuance of the quarrel between the Engineering firms and their workmen, a quarrel that seems to be as far off a settlement as ever. From Cairo, where in ordinary circumstances English traders have it seems enough to do to fight against Continental competition, we are told that the present insane dispute has occurred at a time when an unusually large quantity of metal work is required in Egypt, owing to the railway extensions in the Soudan and elsewhere. A large order for tools given to four English firms by the Egyptian railway administration four months ago is still unexecuted owing to the engineering strike and lock-out. Notice has just been given that if the tools are not supplied at once the orders will be transferred to firms on the Continent. One more example. The celebrated torpedo-boat builders, Messrs. Yarrow, have sent work to Germany, where it will stop "whatever happens." While all this is taking place in Europe we receive some news from America that ought to be food for reflection. The Maryland Steel Company have, it seems, contracted to deliver nearly 9,000 tons of steel rails in Calcutta for the East Indian State Railway at £1 per ton less than the lowest British tender. The same United States company have, it is reported, secured other large orders for British possessions, including 1,500 tons of rails for South Africa, 3,000 tons of rails for the Inter-Colonial Railway at Halifax, Nova Scotia, and 1,000 tons for Charlestown, Prince Edward Island. Moreover, the Glasgow Corporation have accepted a Philadelphian tender for the supply of gas-pipes to that city, and, in doing so, effected a saving of £1 per ton over the lowest British tender. In some recent strikes the sympathy of the public has been with the strikers. In the present instance notwithstanding urgent appeals for their help the general public stands aloof and the facts mentioned above are scarcely calculated to cause them to adopt a different attitude. While, however, they remain unconvinced that the men are right they would gladly see some steps taken to bring about a settlement, and many regret that the masters have not seen their way to accept the overtures of Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade. The situation is somewhat complicated by the action of the Executive Council of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Federated Trades who are not so unconciliatory as Mr. John Burns and his friends. Then there is the National Free Labour Association which has been holding a Congress at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street. The *Chronicle*, which of course expresses the cause of the men for all and more than it is worth, styles this Congress "impesture" and stigmatises the Association as a "mere agent of certain capitalists and theorists." The *Times* and other journals unfavourable to the strikers have devoted a considerable portion of their space to reporting the proceedings of the Congress. The chairman, Mr. Chandler, described himself as neither "a professional orator nor a paid agitator, but an ordinary Thames ship-worker, and he declared that under the ægis of the Socialist leaders of the New Unionism there have been "thousands" of strikes "mainly inexcusable." Men, he said, were longing to be free to labour without molestation, to make their own bargains, and to be protected against the secret doings of the strike committee and the cowardly intimidation of the trade-union picket. One of the resolutions adopted affirmed the necessity for the formation of a federation of the non-unionists of all trades and occupations throughout the United Kingdom for purposes of mutual assistance and combined efforts in trade disputes. At the opening of the Congress a letter was read from a well-known Lancashire member, Sir Henry Howorth, who suggested that it would be well to concentrate an attack upon the tyrannous and indefensible policy and rules of the trade unions as at present worked, rather than upon the unions themselves, and he added :—"It is a tremendous pity that a union comprising the very cream of the working men like the Amalgated Engineers should have been captured by a number of fantastic Socialists." Many persons who do not share Sir Henry Howorth's political views equally deplore the Socialistic conquest, not only of the Amalgamated Engineers, but practically of the whole trade union organisations. On the other hand, it must not be supposed that all our working men have become Socialists. They use Socialist leaders like Mr. John Burns pretty much as people of reforming tendencies in Germany and other Continental countries ally themselves with the Socialist movement. Mr. Burns and Mr. Tillett are more energetic, or if you will more pushful than Mr. Henry Broadhurst or Mr. George Howell. The German Socialist leader, Herr Liebknecht, frankly confessed at Hamburg on Saturday, that Socialism could make no progress in countries "like England," where Liberal principles prevailed. A reactionary Government and absolutist tendencies, on the other hand, were the life of Continental Socialism.

LESE-MAJESTE IN GERMANY.

About two years ago Herr Liebknecht, who is an old man, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for *lese-majeste*, arising out of a speech he delivered at Breslau. *Lese-majeste* is far from being a rare thing in Germany, but this case presents some curious features. The words complained of were as follows :—"Under the protection of the highest authority in the State insults are now being hurled at Social Democracy; under the protection of the highest authority the gauntlet is thrown down before the party, a challenge to battle for life and death. But as regards insults against our party we stand so high that, come they from whatever quarter they will, they do not reach us." Liebknecht in his defence urged that he had carefully selected his words in order to avoid the possibility of lese-majeste. The Breslau tribunal accepted this statement and also admitted that objectively considered the words in themselves contained no insult but ruled that "he ought to have reckoned with the possibility that among his audience, composed as it was of Social Democrats, there might be some who would place upon the words a meaning constituting "lese-majeste." And the Supreme Court of Leipzig before whom an appeal was heard has just decided that the local judge was right and that Liebknecht must be imprisoned. Another German editor has this week been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for libelling the King of the Belgians. The accused rashly called King Leopold "un speculateur," who protected gambling and allied himself with the late Colonel North in establishing gaming tables at Ostend and in the Ardennes. The Bavarian Deputy, Dr. Schadler, must be thankful that he is not a German editor. Heir Schadler has had the boldness from his place in the Bavarian Parliament to complain of the action of the Kaiser in assuming the supreme command of the Bavarian troops at the recent manœuvres. The Kaiser's right to do this in time of war was not disputed, but Heir Schadler maintained that such an assumption in time of peace was unconstitutional. He added that it was unpleasant to refer to such matters, but it was necessary when they so often heard the expressions used—"My army," "my fleet," "my Parliament," etc.

THE DEATH ROLL.

General George Erskine, who died a few days ago in his eighty-third year, was a Crimean officer of some distinction. He was in command of the pickets of the Light Division on October 14, 1854, when they repulsed the attack made on them by the enemy. He received not only the English and Turkish medals, but the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. The Fifth Class of the Medjidieh was also conferred upon him as a reward for his services.

The Spanish colony in London has suffered a loss by the death at an advanced age of Don Pascual De Gayangos, whose contributions to literature are well known to scholars throughout the world. His most laborious achievement, commenced in 1867 and completed in 1893, was the cataloguing of the Spanish MSS. in the British Museum. His translations for learned Societies in England and in Spain were numerous and excellent. One of his latest tasks was an admirable translation of the third volume of the "Calendar of Letters relating to the Negotiations between England and Spain preserved in the Archives of Simancas.

Dr. F. W. Barry, senior medical inspector of the Local Government Board, died suddenly in a Birmingham hotel, on Monday night, under somewhat singular circumstances. He appears to have been clipping his toe nails when, owing to the position he had to assume, syncope was induced. Although still a comparatively young man—he was under fifty—he had achieved a European reputation and his work was known to hygienists of all countries. He was educated at Edinburgh University but before entering upon his professional career he went to Cambridge to qualify for the diploma in public health. His first appointment as a medical officer of health was in Yorkshire. In 1880 he received the appointment of quarantine superintendent and sanitary commissioner in Cyprus. Two years later he joined the medical department of the Local Government Board and had charge of the cholera arrangements for England. The watching of exotic diseases was one of the duties entrusted to him and he showed a sympathetic interest in the work of the Indian Section of the great International Congress of Hygiene and Demography which was held in London under the presidency of the Prince of Wales six years ago. The series of reports he wrote on cholera in England as well as those on the origin and diffusion of that terrible disease in Europe generally are held in high value by experts. If Dr. Barry had devoted his talents to private practice he would have made a large income. If he had been an official of a foreign Government he would not have remained undecorated. All things considered it is a wonder that men of ability like Dr. Barry should consent to serve a Government which though it scatters decorations right and left amongst rich politicians is so niggardly in the rewards it bestows upon scientific men in public employment.

Sir John Campbell-Orde, Bart., who died at his home, near Lochmaddy, on Wednesday, was early in life an officer in the 42nd Highlanders. For twenty-five years or more he had devoted himself to the management of his estates and was seldom or never heard of in public matters. His son and successor was formerly in the 72nd Highlanders.

The death is also announced of Miss Frances Cox, author of several well-known hymns including "Jesus lives no longer now."

AUCTION SALE OF CHILDREN IN KANDY.

A Kandy correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* reports a Salvation trick for getting an audience which in the advertisement line quite surpasses any of the living-skeleton or fat-woman pictures outside a booth at a fair, by which people are bamboozled into paying their money for a look at a rather thin man or a repulsively fleshy woman. Considering that the Salvation Army's audience had to pay for their admission, the tactics pursued for beating up a crowd scarcely seem fair. The report says that last Saturday night, the Salvation Army in Kandy started "another novelty" in the shape of an auction sale of children. For some time past the members had been about trying to induce parents to lend their children for an auction sale. Being made acquainted with what was going to be done, several people consented to their little ones being borrowed, and the result was that about a dozen children were put up for sale. The novel event attracted a large attendance, and, people had to pay 20 and 10 cents for admission. The sale, however, was hardly up to the expectation. After the usual preliminaries, the children were put up in one lot, and by previous arrangement several members got up and bid for them in the name of education, gold, and the like. The auctioneer refused all these bids with little speeches, and the children were eventually sold for Christianity. And they returned safely home to it is stated that the adjutant of the army was telling people that he had been sent for by the Government Agent, Mr. Bailey, and asked whether he was starting a slave-trade.

The story is on a par with the story of the showman who offered to show people for a price "a horse with his head where its tail ought to be" and then, when they had paid their money, showed them a horse tied with its tail towards the hay-rack instead of its head. The showman was a humbug by profession; but when similar tricks are practised in the name of Christianity—and for money!—it is surely time to feel that something is wrong.

GLANDERS IN LOCAL STABLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It having been brought to my notice that in local and up-country papers it has been reported that Glanders, in an epidemic form, occurred in my stables, I hereby beg to inform the public that cases did occur from horses which were temporarily stationed at Mumbra on the G. I. P. line, and which were subsequently removed to my Morland Road Stables, but none in the "Locksley Hall" Stable, which is entirely free from the epidemic. I may mention that I hold a certificate to this effect. Trusting the patronage that hitherto has been accorded me may continue, I assure my patrons that I will assist them in every possible way.—Yours

OOMER JAMAL.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

Mr. F. A. Martin writes from Kabul to our Allahabad contemporary :—Much has been written lately in the Indian Press concerning H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan and the risings of the borders against the Government of India, and it may interest many of your readers to hear what the Amir himself says of these border troubles, and also what he says concerning Maulavi Najmudeen Aghond Zada, the Hadda Mullah, who is the cause of the risings. As is well known, the present Amir is a ruler of exceptional power, probably the strongest ruler the country has ever known; revolt has been of common occurrence since he came to the throne; and each revolt has been crushed with a firm hand. Yet such is the character of the people that the lesson deservedly taught in stamping out each revolt was not sufficient to prevent further risings. In addition to being the most unruly they are also the most fanatical of all people in the East, and the judgment which blames the Amir for not controlling some of the people on the extreme borders of his dominions and preventing them joining in a *jihad*, so dear to all Pathans, is surely one which has not taken all the facts into consideration. The influencing the border tribes to rise against the English, those who know the character of those tribes will readily understand that once risen and flushed with success, however small, they would become beyond the control of any man, and there are many old scores to wipe off between the border tribes and the Afghans. The labour the Amir has had in bringing his country in a quiet and peace would be undone, for rebellion or anarchy in one part of the country, would surely lead to a similar condition in other parts. It is only by the firm ruling of the Amir that the country is kept quiet.

On the occasion of my last audiences with the Amir, the conversation in Durbar turned upon the condition of affairs on the frontier, and the Amir addressing himself to me said "This Hadda Mullah is a man who, during the reign of Shere Ali Khan, had his own way entirely, was allowed to do as he liked with the people, and raise revolt as it pleased him. When I came to the throne he thought he would still enjoy the same liberty. But I made inquiries, found out what he was in the habit of doing, and arranged to capture him. Unfortunately he received information of my intention and escaped across the frontier. Shortly afterwards in revenge he raised the Shinawaris and other tribes against me and gave considerable trouble for about eighteen months. It was not until some four thousand of them had been killed in battle that the tribes were quieted. Now he has raised the frontier tribes against the English and preached a *jihad*, the consequences of which is that many thousands of hill-men lose their lives. I hear that it has been said by many in India that I have influenced the tribes towards rising, but I cannot understand how anyone can think me responsible for the actions of a man who raised the same tribes and fought against me until he knew it was useless to continue doing so. I have since made further inquiries concerning this mullah, and cannot find out what tribe or caste he belongs to. I cannot trace his birth-place, for he has no father or mother, no wives, children, or relations in this country, and it is hard to say what religion or race he belongs to, although he says he is a Mussalman, is well up in his religion, can speak Persian and Pushtu fluently, and, I believe, has written many pamphlets on *jihad*. This man has also so much influence over Mussalmans that when he sent his agents into the Jellalabad and Laghman districts to induce the people to join the *jihad*, some three thousand were ready to go in small companies, and these might have been increased to thirty thousand or more, but fortunately my Governor in Jellalabad got news of it and the people were stopped. When the people were asked by whose orders and by what right they were assembled for fighting against the English, they replied that their leaders had told them that the Amir Sahib had given permission. My Governor said that in that case he must send their leaders to Kabul, and let the Amir Sahib know what had been told them. Of their leaders, I have four Sheiks and two Maliks, who carried the green (*Jihad*) flags, in prison here, and I know how to deal with them, but by bad luck the other leaders escaped." One of the officials in the Durbar here remarked "Indeed these men are rascals." The Amir exclaimed "Rascals! No! They are rather the worse of scoundrels for they have not hesitated to use my name and try to bring discredit on me. I have much to do in ruling, teaching and civilising my people without being troubled by such scoundrels."

While I was in the Durbar prisoners were brought at intervals before the Amir for trial, and with his accustomed courtesy the Amir explained the crimes the men were accused of in order that I might not sit in silence, and I had another opportunity of witnessing the Amir's great ability in detecting discrepancy in and sifting evidence, and the facility with which he grasped the smallest details. Two men lately returned from India were brought before him, and the Amir pointed them out to me and said that they had ostensibly returned according to the amnesty he issued some years ago to those who had been driven out of the country, but he had proof that these men were spies from Ayoob Khan, who wanted reports of what was said and done in his Durbar. The Amir said further that both Ayoob Khan and Yakoob Khan spent considerable sums of money in trying to get information from his court, and he concluded by saying "what fools some people are! If they would pay this money to me I would undertake to send them weekly or monthly reports and give them all news; and my report would be true, for no one but myself knows what I do or intend to do. I do not trust even my most trusted officials with secret intelligence of any importance."

During the conversation the Amir also mentioned the case of Munshi Sultan Mahommed, who lately ran away from this country, and said I treated him with kindness, gave him land, houses, wives, servants, and money, in fact he had but to ask for whatsoever he wanted. But in spite of all my kindness he did wrong, and rather than face the consequence of his wrong-doing he fled from the country. He returned all my kindness with base ingratitude. The Amir further mentioned that he intended sending the Munshi's children to India, with others belonging to him, as soon as the road opens again to traffic.

Those who have lived here have seen how great is the Amir's desire to improve his country, to civilise his people and make them peaceful, and to put down lawlessness, which for ages has been the rule and not the exception. When the Amir came to the throne, the roads of Afghanistan were infested with robbers, and travelling, except in strong parties, was dangerous. But now a man may travel alone from one end of the country to the other. Also the Amir's roads, buildings, and other works are of good design and well planned, and stand out in startling contrast to the old ones. In conclusion, I may say that all I have seen in this country points out what the Amir has often said to me :—"I wish to make my people peaceful, to improve and develop the resources of my country, and to bring it on a level with the other countries of the world." And none but those who have lived in the country know how hard and continuously the Amir has worked, and is working, towards his great object as the ruler of Afghanistan.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Oct. 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr T H Wall, B	Mr C R T Balston, B
Mr R Dracup, B	Mr S G Roberts, M C S
Mr J C N Boydell, B	Mr E R R Mainwaring, M
Mr F S Barker, B	Mr H Woodward, B C S
Mr W E Hartt, B	Lt-Col F C Maltby

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Mr H Farrer, B C S, 21 mos	Capt E H Barnard, 1 year
Mr E G Foy, B, 1 mo and 10 days	Capt S Geoghegan, till 25th Nov
Mr G O Dund, Bo, 10 mos	Lieut F P C Keily, 6 mos
Mr R Steele, Bo 2 mos	Lieut W G Windham, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H P Tod-Naylor, C I E, B C S	Capt D D Baynes
Mr T W Bennett, B	Capt H W D Deane
Mr A W J Turner, B	Capt H Templer
Mr C E Buckland, C I E, B C S	Capt T Y Soddon
Mr C S W Hopkins, B	Capt S F Crocker
Mr H Jowers, B C S	Capt S Geoghegan
Mr R S J Routh, B	Capt C F G Young
Mr H F Wilkinson, M	Capt P J Miles
Mr L P Walsh, C I E, Bo	Lieut W J Mitchell
Mr R Steele, Bo	Lieut R A Gillam
Lt-Col S C F Pelle	Lieut A J R Glasfurd
Maj E M Nodham	Lieut R E E Kriekenbeek
Maj R M Railey	Lieut C W G Richardson
Maj H Chance	Lieut R A Firth
Capt F E Younghusband, C I E	Lieut P S F Claridge
Capt G F Chenevix-Trench	Lieut J W Litchfield
	Surg-Lt-Col J A Nelis
	Surg-Capt H M Moore
	Miss M L Hayes
	Miss A E Brooke

According to Father Hyacinthe, France is in a very bad way She is succumbing, he says, to three maladies, equally incurable, and each mortal. "(1) The malady of race. We are Gauls, that is to say, a people rich in natural gifts we never know how to turn to account—a people that has never succeeded in governing itself since the times of the Roman Cæsar. (2) The religious malady. We are Catholics. That is to say, members of the greatest, but so far the most unreformable Church. We are therefore under a weighty load of atavism, which is supported by our scepticism and our hypocrisy. (3) There is the political malady. We are Republicans, and to be frank, it would be hard now to be anything else. But the party that leads us is a party of incapables, and its head is turned by success. It plagiarises all that is worst in the Monarchies we have tossed over. Nevertheless in this vitiated national body that seems threatened with a certain death there is a glorious soul."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India have formed a plague commission composed of Surgeon-General Cleghorn, Mr. Andrew Wingate, lately officiating as Commissioner of Sind, and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hay, who has done such good service in combating the disease in Bombay. The Commission will visit Palanpur and Ahmedabad this week. Their efforts will be primarily devoted to preventing the plague from extending to central and northern parts of India.

The plague has not spread from the two centres of infection in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. On Thursday reports reached Simla that no fresh cases had occurred for three days in Kankal or Hardwar, while only two new cases were reported from Katkar Kalan in the Jullundur district. So far the measures taken seem to have been effective in stamping out the disease.

The withdrawal of the greater part of the Seaforth Highlanders and of No. 4 Mountain Battery R. A. from Crete still leaves the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers on service in the island. But with the appointment of a new Governor and the approaching evacuation by the Turkish troops, this battalion will soon be able to withdraw. The overworked British army will then be relieved of its share of international sentry-go it has been doing all this year on behalf of the Concert of Europe.

The organisers of the forthcoming Vaishya Conference at Meerut are offering a gold medal for the best essay on the "History and Progress of the Vaishya Community, and the advantages it has derived during the British Rule, and how it can be most serviceable to its Government."

The Italian fleet to the number of 150 ships of war is to be mobilised in November.

The Dual Alliance is now regarded in Paris as being to a great extent the result of Papal diplomacy.

The recent German army manœuvres have been subjected to some severe criticism by Herr Schader in the Bavarian Diet.

According to the Constantinople newspapers, a treaty of commerce, to remain in force three years, has been concluded between Japan and Turkey. It provides that the two countries shall have the right to establish consulates, and that goods shall be allowed to pass freely.

The *Politische Correspondenz* of Vienna learns from St. Petersburg that the Tsar has directed that small farms out of the enormous State domains in the Governments of Kherson and Ekaterinoslav, both in the South, shall be let at a very low rent to poor Jews in order to relieve the impoverished Jewish population in that region.

The Japanese Government have placed an order for an armoured cruiser of 9,400 tons with the Societe des Chantiers de la Loire. Work on the vessel will be begun at once. Her 17,000 horse-power engines are to give her a speed of twenty knots, and her armament and armour will be very heavy. It is stated that other orders will also be placed in France by Japan.

When Paley plagiarised from the Dutchman the famous analogy between the world and a watch, he little thought, says the *Daily Telegraph*, that the article which he employed to illustrate his theory of natural theology would become associated with irreligion. That fate seems to have befallen it, while the gaudy and frivolous ribbon leads to the Athanasian Creed and orthodoxy. The Archdeacon of Maidstone, in speaking at a diocesan meeting on the backsliding of men from Church worship, said a lady with a large experience among the working classes of Coventry had told him that after the youths had left her influence it depended on the business they entered whether or not they retained their religious sentiments. If they went into the ribbon trade they would probably remain religious, but if they went into watchmaking it was equally certain that she would never see them again. It was a case of winding-up watches and running down of theology. But the strangest item in this religio-commercial investigation is the rehabilitation of the ribbon as in aid to orthodoxy. Hitherto it has been unjustly aspersed by strict moralists as merely an aid to female vanity, while all the time it was secretly working in the cause of the Church.

A picture in the "Daily Graphic" shatters (says the "Westminster Gazette") one of our fondest illusions. We have always liked to picture President Kruger living in that Dutch rural simplicity with which his name is now indissolubly connected. But here, instead of the lowly and unassuming "stoop," we look at a colonnaded palace. There are mounted and armed policemen drawn up, ready to form an escort to the Presidential brougham, driven by its liveried menial. The brougham has now been superseded by a state coach which is described as a splendid affair, with its "gorgeous hammercloth" and emblazoned arms. We suppose it is all inevitable, but we cannot help regretting the disillusion.

Mr. Meredith keeps a keen outlook on contemporary literature. On being asked his opinion of it lately, says the "British Weekly," he replied, "The leaves are falling, especially the *fly* leaves."

There are many gems in Mr. Garrett's collection of schoolboy mistakes, which he has well-named "Chips from my Blockheads." Some of the errors are due to associations of ideas that would only occur to schoolboys. Thus, "Samson killed the Philistines with the pillows" at once suggests the hero of a mighty bolster fight; while the unconscious humour of the statement that "the descendants of Noah became very humorous" justifies itself. The mind at once pictures Shem, Ham, and Japhet making funny remarks about the Ark and its curious assortment of passengers. The schoolboy again, who asserts that "Cycling makes the road dangerous for Presbyterians," and the other who describes Jehu as "one of the most wicked and pious kings of Israel," were unconsciously making most pregnant epigrams. "The Wickedness of the Pious" would, indeed, make an excellent historical essay—and it would be a long one.

An amusing story is told of the early engraving days of the venerable and lamented Sir John Gilbert. Half a century ago or more he was commissioned to illustrate a short story for a London weekly, and was handed the proofs to enable him to select the most telling situation for pictorial representation. When he had finished the work the editor remarked: "Why, Mr. Gilbert, the story says an escort of infantry soldiers, and here on the block you have given us mounted ones." "Dear me, so I have!" responded the artist; "but I haven't time to do another drawing now. Can't you make an alteration in the story to make it fit in?" The "copy" was handed to a subordinate to make the requisite alteration, but that gentleman forgot to delete the chapter describing how the soldiers had gained the summit of a steep mountain, parts of which they were obliged to scale with ladders. Horses could not have been got there unless by the assistance of a crane! Afterwards shoals of letters from subscribers wished to know how the cavalry got there.

Mr. Pollock, the amateur aeronaut, who started from Eastbourne to cross the Channel in a balloon on Oct. 12, descended safely at Domart, about twelve to fourteen miles south-east of Abbeville, and in a direct line with St. Valery, Mr. Pollock's objective point.

The *Times* understands "that a letter has been drawn up for the purpose of expressing the grave objection of the majority of leading City men to any movement on the part of the Government in the direction of bimetallism." There is no doubt (adds the *Times*) "that the feeling of the City is very strong on the matter, and it is advisable that the recent action of the clearing banks which dealt only with part of the question, should be endorsed and carried further. As the answer of the Government to the American Commissioners is expected to be given in a few days, there is no time to be lost. The letter may be signed at the banking-house of Messrs. Barclay, 54, Lombard street."

The other week, says a correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," a retired General Officer was taking his boy, fresh from school, through the meat department of one of the large stores, when the boy suddenly stopped and, with flushed face, ejaculated. "Why, father, there is Smith Primus!" The old General, following his son's eye, saw a sturdy young fellow scrubbing a block for all he was worth. He took in the situation at once. Up he marched with his boy in his train, and halted in front of the strenuous scrubber. "Smith Primus, I believe?" said the General, extending his hand. Down went the scrubbing-brush, and the boy wiped his hand on his apron. Then, seeing his old schoolfellow, he said, "You see, Jones, I am to have my governor's business, and, of course, I have to learn it." "Will you dine with us to-night, at eight?" said the General. "With pleasure," replied Smith Primus, whose father is one of the wealthiest butchers in the metropolis.

A scheme has (says Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent) just been submitted to the Minister of Ways and Communications by M. Ragozine for the construction of a gigantic canal to unite the Dnieper to the Southern Dwina, thus establishing direct communication between the Black Sea and the Baltic, or, more properly speaking, between the ports of Riga and Kherson. The scheme is regarded very favourably by the Minister, and administrative steps have already been taken to help M. Ragozine in its realisation, but it is not yet known whether the work will be carried out by means of a concession to a private company, or by the Government itself.

In recognition of his galantry in the cavalry charge at the action of Lundikai, on Aug. 17, it is understood by the *Globe* and the *Daily Telegraph*, that Lord Fincastle, of the 16th Lancers, has been recommended for the Victoria Cross. It was a gallant act.

The Governors-General of the Philippines and Cuba have both been recalled to Spain, and new Governors-General are being sent out—Marshal Blanco succeeded General Weyler in Cuba. A later telegram states that the Spanish Government have decided to retain General Primo Rivera as Governor-General of the Philippines with a view to the development of the new reforms planned for the islands. The Madrid *Heraldo* says that the reply of the Spanish Government to the Note of the Washington Government regarding Cuba will point out that if the United States suffer by the war they are themselves to blame, seeing that the insurrection is kept up by American support. The Government will express its confidence that the new policy to be pursued in Cuba will bring about a change in the attitude of the United States.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Mail* telegraphs :—Forty-two million dollars will be asked of Congress as an appropriation for the navy and fortifications, including 8,000,000dol. for ships now building and 1,000,000dol. for smokeless powder. In connection with this appropriation it is pointed out that a report has just been submitted to the United States Navy Department recommending the expenditure of 11,000,000dol. in the construction of dry docks for the navy. Referring to the points most likely to be attacked in case of war, the report says :—"On the Atlantic seaboard the coasts most likely to be attacked by an enemy are Massachusetts Bay, Long Island Sound, and New York and Chesapeake Bays. The positions strategically important for the naval defence, and which should be strongly held, are the harbours at and on their approaches, which are at Portland, Me.; Provincetown, Mass.; the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, Sandy Hook, at the entrance to New York Bay, and the Cape Henry Channel. On the Gulf Coast the attack will be from the Florida or Yucaton Channel, and the natural defence will be on the line from Tortugas and Key West. On the Pacific coast the positions of utmost importance are Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, and, contingent on its completon, the project at San Pedro."

Galishwe, the Bechuana rebel chief, whose trial began at Kimberley on Oct. 13, declared that the Boer Field Cornet Bosman supplied him with ammunition, and promised him assistance.

It is stated that a force of 3,000 Abyssinians has been defeated by Somalis, and that Ras Makonnen was among the slain. The news is brought by Mr. Bennett Stanford, who has just returned from Somaliland.

The Secretary of the Colonies has again explained that the only matter for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown in connection with the Bechuana apprenticing business is whether the action of the Cape Government is in accordance with the laws of the Colony.

The annual report of the German East Africa Company for 1896 states that the company has advanced about 800,000 marks to the German East Africa Railway Company for the Usambara line. The committee of the company adheres to its old opinion that the Tanga-Korogwe line must be regarded as the first remunerative action of a railway to Tabora.

The firm of Siemens and Halske celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on Oct. 12. It was founded as a small telegraph construction business in the back premises of a house in one of the Berlin suburbs, and now employs 15,000 hands. It has works in Berlin, Charlottenburg, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, and owns the copper mine of Kedabey, in the Caucasus. Herr Karl von Siemens, the senior partner, has given a million marks as a fund for the benefit of all the employes.

The Social Democratic Congress at Hamburg on Oct. 9 passed the following resolution by 145 votes against 64: "Participation in the next Prussian Landtag elections is enjoined in all places where the conditions enable our colleagues to take part. How far a start in an electoral campaign is possible in the separate constituencies shall be decided by the colleagues of the party in the several constituencies according to local conditions. Compromises and alliances with other parties may not be entered upon."

The *Times* Vienna correspondent describes the general restlessness prevailing in the Balkan States, which cannot be expected to subside so long as the questions between Turkey and Greece and the situation of Crete remain unsettled. In the case of Bulgaria, at all events, there is too much reason to believe that disproportionate military preparation have created a martial spirit altogether inconsistent with the interests of the Principality and the security of its neighbours. There is serious discontent among the Bulgarian population in the vilayet of Kossovo, and the condition of certain parts of Albania is well-nigh anarchical. At Uskub the hostility between the Bulgarians and Servians, which has led to a riot over the claims of the two parties to the possession of a monastery, has made the situation very critical.

While Prince Victor Napoleon was out driving on Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 13, in the Boulevard du Regent, Brussels, a van, the horses of which were running away, dashed into his carriage. The Prince was thrown out, and a number of persons who had witnessed the accident went to his assistance. He was able, however, to get up unaided, and walked to his residence in the Avenue Louis. Save for a few bruises and a severe shaking, the Prince was unhurt.

A large popular demonstration, organised by the Chamber of Commerce, took place in Rome on the 11th October against the revised scheme of taxation on incomes and personal property, which forms part of the financial proposals of the Government. A committee of protest, accompanied by a crowd of some 20,000 persons, proceeded from the Campidoglio to the Ministry of the Interior in the Piazza Navona, and the committee were received by the Marquis di Rudini, who, in reply to their representations, gave vague and unsatisfactory assurances. The crowd had been prevented from entering the building by a force of carabineers, and a second detachment attempted to clear the piazza. This led to a conflict with the crowd, and stone-throwing began. A detachment of an infantry regiment appeared and drove the crowd from the square into the adjoining streets, but stones continued to be thrown in showers, and at last the soldiers fired in retaliation. The mob was ultimately dispersed, but not before one person had been killed and more than thirty wounded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Esplanade	3	0	7
B Mandvie	0	0	19
C Market	0	0	19
D Girgaum	1a	0	9
E Kamatipura and Byculla	2	2	33
F Sion	1	0	3
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	10	2	98

a From Poona.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	6
" deaths	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks	2
Death	1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba	0	0	6
B Mandvie and Dongri	4	0	22
C Bhuleshwar & Panaswady	1	1	32
D Girgaum and Walkeshwar	2	0	5
E Byculla and Kamatipura	5	0	18
F Parel and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worlee	1	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	6	8
Total	13	7	108
Total to date	13,088	11,083	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	11
" deaths	6

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and by land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,401, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,755, making a total of 5,156 persons. Departures by sea 624, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,535, making a total of 2,159 persons.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegram received by the Plague Committee, from Cutch Mandvie, on Saturday, it appears that on the 29th ultimo there were only two fresh admissions. There were four deaths outside and one in the city. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 37. The hospital at Gundiali had been closed since the 27th ultimo.

THE LOCAL FAMINE RELIEF-WORKS.

On Thursday last there were in all 199 persons, including 106 women, employed on the relief-works at the Julai and Arthur Road Hospitals.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

All the students coming to Bombay from the Mofussil towns for the University examinations had, as we have already stated, been exempted from quarantine on production of their certificates and under certain conditions. However, on Friday last, the District Magistrate of Surat telegraphed to the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee stating that a seven days' quarantine had been imposed at out-stations on all students coming to Bombay from infected districts. As this alteration was likely to cause the dislocation of the University examinations, some of which commence to-day, and inflict hardships on the students, Sir James Campbell, the Chairman of the Plague Committee, after consulting with the Principals of the Colleges, sent a telegram, on Saturday afternoon, to his Excellency the Governor, stating that the Principals of the Colleges here were urgently requesting that the students coming to Bombay might be exempted

INDIA AND LANCASHIRE.

COTTON AND CURRENCY.

A LARGELY attended public meeting of manufacturers and others concerned in Lancashire industries was held on Oct. 12 in the Town Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of demanding fulfilment of the Government pledges of co-operation in securing a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver, and thereby to remove crushing disadvantages under which Lancashire industries are labouring. The chair was occupied by Sir Wm. H. Houldsworth, M.P., and amongst those present were Sir Henry Howarth, M.P., Mr. W. R. Moss (Bolton), Mr. Herbert Whiteley, M.P., Mr. James Mawdsley (General secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners) Mr. Tom Garnett (Clitheroe) Mr. Alfred Emmott, and Mr. W. H. Wilkinson (general secretary of the Weaver's Society).

The Chairman said the pledge given by the Government was explicit, and the confirmation of it by the House of Commons was emphatic. That there might be no mistake, he quoted the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who represented the Government in the debate in March, and said: "We cannot alter the gold standard of the United Kingdom, but with that reservation we are prepared, in the words of the resolution, to do all in our power, by international agreement, to secure a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. He also said, "We are willing, and are anxious, to enter into negotiations with other countries on the subject." But he went further, and he said that these promises and these pledges were made not only to the people of this country, but they were made to foreign nations. (Hear, hear.) For what did Mr. Balfour say in the same debate? He said, "I regard the resolution itself and the debate by which it is accompanied as an invitation from this country to other countries to adopt a common system of debt-paying standard upon a reasonable basis. It appears to me that under this resolution we are pledged to do as much or more for the bimetallist system as it is in the power of any country to do."

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

He had no doubt himself of the honesty of the present Government, and that they would fulfil their pledges, but they must have observed that there were some Latter-day Saints going about, such as Lord Farrar and Sir Robert Giffen, who, in addition to some other saints, did not agree very cordially between themselves. (Laughter.) They were, however, combining their forces in the *Times*, and, no doubt, elsewhere, to urge the Government to go back upon their word and to belie their promises. It was for them to be on their guard. (Hear hear.) This was not a party question. Both great parties, supported by the leaders of other political sections, were committed to this policy. Sir William Harcourt in 1890 accepted a resolution similar to that which the Government accepted last year. He need not tell them that Sir William Harcourt was not a bimetallist. The adoption of bimetallism was not the question that they, Bimetallists, had urged that upon the Government, but they had been refused, although they considered that refusal unwise. France and Germany had sent delegates over to this country, but there were sinister influences at work, and it was for the people who felt that this question was a great and important one to support and encourage the Government in the negotiations that were taking place. He could not see any reason why monometallists should not join bimetallists in an appeal to Government. Both, as he understood, wanted a stable par of exchange between gold and silver, and perhaps there was no man in the country who felt more keenly the disadvantages which Lancashire industries are labouring under,

THE INDISCRETION OF MR. TILAK'S SOLICITOR.

"As one of his solicitors," writes a native gentleman of the name of Datta, M.A., B.L., Hon. Secretary, Indian Reform Society, to the *Statesman* of Calcutta, "I am in a position to say on certain facts (Tilak) case." The real facts of the case according to Datta we make out to be—that the liberty of the subject is a myth in India; that the "highest of our men may be summoned to" the farce of a trial"; that the "policy" of our exemplary and able contemporary the *Time of India* is" to inflame the minds of the local authorities against the educated natives of India;" that the trial of Tilak was carried through "in a scenic manner from beginning to end;" that owing to the consternation caused by these histrionic proceedings many leading men refused to pay anything to the Tilak defence fund; that detectives were busily engaged in finding out the names of parties taking interest in Tilak's defence that "thus everything possible was done to place the accused at a disadvantage by the authorities;" that while the Government retained the only senior unofficial counsel available in Bombay, to assist the Advocate-General and Legal Remembrancer, the Bombay High Court would not permit Tilak to engage more than one barrister; that the Government insisted on the trial being held in Bombay where the Mahratta language was unknown to the Court and jury and the result was, as expected, instead of justice, the accused got a travesty of it; that the official translation was done in so awk ward a manner that the prosecution did not venture to call expert evidence to prove its accuracy that Tilak has been sacrificed in this unfair and ungenerous manner; and lastly that Mr. Justice Strachey said in effect that any unfavourable criticism of Government measures is sedition. This is Mr. Datta's version of the real facts—for English consumption.

Making due allowance for the disgust of a professional man at his client's conviction it seems to us that Mr. Datta allows himself rather more freedom of suggestion and criticism than is becoming for a solicitor, especially one engaged in the case. As regards his charge against our Bombay contemporary, this very well able to take care of itself, and, indeed, the imputation will not bear inspection. No British editor in India who could be regarded as being responsible for his actions would deliberately seek to inflame race passions, and the *Times of India* does not rely for its circulation entirely upon the European element. If the Bombay paper is virulent last Radical and sentimental theories should be indulged by the local authorities to an extent which is likely to imperil British authority in India, it is not only discharging a duty but rendering a public service in exposing and denouncing evidences of any tendency among educated or other natives to abuse the privileges which the Government so liberally accords to them, or to promote disaffection among an extremely inflammable population. The imputations as surprises as some of the others which Mr. Datta launches at the Government and their Counsel. It is a grave accusation to suggest that leading men in India may be subjected to a "farce of a" trial, the implication being and this is pointedly suggested by other parts of the letter, that the Government and the Bombay High Court have been together concerned in an act of injustice. It will not seem odd to any one but Mr. Datta that natives (who by the way could read and understand what Mr. Tilak wrote and put an accurat interpretation on it) were chary about subscribing to a fund to defend a man charged with incitement to sedition, or, on the other hand, considering the patient indication of discontent among the natives, that the Government should be desirous of knowing who were manifesting sympathy with one accused of disloyal intentions. Any Government finding itself face to face with the suspicious conditions that existed at the time of Tilak's arrest would take similar precautions, and endeavour to ascertain through its police in what quarters and to what extent disaffection had spread. There is noting in such simple precautions to justify Mr. Datta in alleging that "everything possible was done to place the accused at a disadvantage by the authorities," a statement which comes perilously near what Mr. Justice Strachey defined as "holding up the Government itself to the hatred and contempt of his readers," and "imputing to it base motives," as is the further libel that "instead of justice the accused got a travesty of it." This language may demand the attention of the High Court, if not of the Government of India.

The report of the trial shows the full school of Mr. Datta's allegation that the judge said "in effect thas any unfavourable criticism of Government measures is sedition." That is precisely what, in his careful analysis of Sec. 124 A of the Penal Code, Mr. Justice Strachy did not say. We need only cite one passage from the judge's charge to confute the misrepresentation :—

"A man may criticise or comment upon any measure or act of the Government, whether legislative or executive, and freely express his opinion upon it. He may discuss the Income Tax Act, the Epidemic Diseases Act, or any military expedition, or the suppression of plague or famine, or the administration of justice. He may express the strongest condemnation of such measures, and he may do so severely, and even unreasonably, perversely and unfairly."

Here the judge pointed out clearly to the jury that Sec. 124A leaves a fairly large field open to unfavourable, nay even irrational, perverse and unfair criticism of Government measures, but, as he explained, attacks "upon the Government itself, its existence, its motives or its feelings towards the native"—anything intended to excite rebellion or disturbance is forbidden by the section, and it is for the jury to decide whether the incriminated language or conduct is or is not of this latter character. As for the point about the correctness of the translation, and that the Government did not call expert evidence to prove its accuracy, we know that Mr. Pugh, on Tilak's behalf, argued that they ought to have done so, but his argument was rather lame and we cannot call it sincere. He said—" My learned friend said I had not called any one versed in Marathi to say what was the true meaning of these articles, but as I know his lordship will direct you, it is not for the defence to call evidence in that matter." Why not? Surely if the Government translations were inaccurate and bore more hardly against the accused than the original language warranted, and Mr. Tilak and his advocates could have shown by expert evidence that this was the case, it was their duty to have brought it forward. As they did not do so, it may be assumed that they had very good reason for not subjecting the language to too strict an interpretation even by friendly experts. The general impression left by Mr. Datta's statement of the "real facts" is not only that it is an extremely unprofessional but a very uncandid attempt to prejudice the Government and the Bombay Court.

THE LABOUR WAR IN ENGLAND.

ENGINEERS AND TRADE UNIONISM.

A NOTABLE feature in connection with the struggle in the engineering trade is the receipt of the intelligence of a gift of £1,000 from the Victorian engineers. The following cablegram was despatched on Oct. 13 to Australia :—

To the Friends of Labour in Australia. The determined fight waged by the employers against eight hours in London has become a fierce onslaught on the right of combination all over Britain. Area of dispute extending, money urgently required. Australia that helped Lancashire in 1862, saved the dockers in 1889, and enjoys eight hours, is appealed to rally to the defence of organised labour in the Old Country. Subscriptions, *Chronicle* Office, London, John Burns, M. P., George Barnes, Sam Woods, M. P.

An effort has been made by a correspondent to induce the Prince of Wales to interpose in the engineering dispute with a view to effect a settlement; but His Royal Highness has replied, through Sir F. Knollys, that he cannot attempt to interfere in the matter. Mr. Havelock Wilson has made an unsuccessful appeal to the Duke of Norfolk to intervene.

The officials of the A. S. E. have issued to their members a notice inviting offers of loans, and asking for a vote for or against the increase of the weekly levy to 2s. 6d. On Oct. 8 the A. S. E. issued a manifesto, in which they stated that the rejection by the employers of Board of Trade intervention had shut out hops of early settlement.

With regard to the publication of an interview with Mr. Siemens, attributing to him a declaration that the employers want to get rid of Trades Unionism altogether, Colonel Dyer writes :—"I cannot help thinking that the reporter must have misunderstood Mr. Siemens, because immediately before the interview I was present at a meeting at which he expressed his views very fully on the present dispute and the causes which have provoked it. He said distinctly that he did not object to Trades Unionism in any way, provided that it did not unreasonably interfere with the liberty of the employers in managing their own business."

HOW THE STRUGGLE AFFECTS THE NAVY.

What is the effect of the engineering dispute on the progress of the Government's Naval programme. The writer of a well-informed article on the subject which appeared in the *Times* a few days ago expressed the opinion that the completion of the Admiralty's plans has been thrown back nearly twelve months already, adding that if the fight continued till Christmas the margin of superiority which it has cost us ten years to create would infallibly be jeopardised. The *Westminster Gazette* roughly sums up the situation as follows :

"Some £21,000,000 worth of work to be completed at the end of 1898, private firms are being looked to for the completion of no less a proportion than £3,000,000. The old £21,000,000 only is being done in the Government dockyards. In these establishments work has been proceeding pretty smoothly as regards a large amount of the work, though the dispute has caused delays in the supply of construction materials, machinery, armour and armaments. Still, there has been enough work in the dockyards up to the present to keep all hands employed. Of the £3,000,000 put in outside contract, progress on about £3,000,000 worth —representing hulls, material, &c.—is proceeding steadily enough. In the case of the remaining £3,000,000 worth, on the other hand—representing machinery, &c.—the stoppage has been almost complete since the beginning of the struggle. That amount of work was to have been carried out in the twelve months.

LEPROSY CONFERENCE IN BERLIN.

An international scientific conference on leprosy assembled on Oct. 11 in the hall of the Imperial Office of Health, Berlin, and was opened in the name of the Imperial Chancellor by the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky. The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. Bosse, spoke of the special interest of the conference for Prussia, since leprosy had already crossed the Prussian frontier and there had up to now been forty-one cases in the district of Memel and the surrounding country. Professor Virchow, the discoverer of the leprous cells, was appointed president of the conference, with Professor Lassar, of Berlin, and Dr. Armauer Hansen, of Bergen, as vice-presidents, and Dr. Ehlers, of Copenhagen, whose name is associated with the study of leprosy in Iceland, as secretary. Among the countries which are officially represented at the conference (says the *Times'* correspondent) are Hawaii, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Chili, Bulgaria, Colombia, Japan, the British West Indies, Denmark, the United States, Norway, Belgium, and Sweden. Many scientific societies and numerous towns have sent special delegates. Introductory papers will be read by Dr. Basnier (Paris), Dr. Hansen (Bergen), Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson (London), Professor Neisser (Breslau), Professor Neumann (Vienna), and Dr. Oskar von Petersen (St. Petersburg). The chief subjects selected for the deliberations are : What justification there for regarding the bacillus of leprosy as the cause of the disease ?" and "In what way is the infection conveyed ?"

On Oct. 12 Prince Hohenlohe entertained the members of the Leprosy Conference in Berlin at a brilliant party, which was attended by nearly 250 persons, among them all the Ministers and numerous high State functionaries. The *Daily News'* correspondent says that the aged Chancellor, who had a friendly word for every one of his guests, astonished all by his vigorous appearance, and enchanted them by the great amiability with which he dispensed his hospicality.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent writes :—

It has been generally remarked, and it would appear with some reason, that the British Empire, although it is interested above all other States in the question of the treatment of leprosy, has not responded to the invitation of the German Government by sending an adequate official representation to the congress. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, who appears in the official list as the British representative, was unable to be personally present. His paper, in which he advocated his well-known views that leprosy is non-contagious, and that its cause is a diet of stale and inadequately cooked fish, was read for him by Dr. Phineas Abraham, honorary secretary of the special investigation committee of the National Leprosy Fund. Dr. Abraham, however, can hardly be said to be here as an official representative of the British Government, although the Foreign and Colonial Offices placed all the information on the subject in their archives at his disposal. He actually came to Berlin in response to an invitation from Professor Lassar. In contradistinction to Mr. Hutchinson, Dr. Abraham believes in the contagious character of leprosy, though he agreed with his colleague in the view that measures of isolation ought not to be pushed to an extreme, especially in British India, where so many other considerations besides those of hygiene have to be taken into account. He will have an opportunity of expressing his belief that, contrary to statements which have been circulated, nothing the British Government has done, and is doing, all in its power to improve the lot of the lepers in its dominions and to combat the spread of the disease.

On Oct. 13 Professor Virchow exhibited some ancient Peruvian pottery, the figures on which had been supposed to represent lepers who must have existed before the European discovery of America. This theory has, however, been abandoned, and the resemblance has been acknowledged to be fanciful. The proceedings of the congress will be embodied in three volumes, the publication of which, it is believed, will mark an epoch in the history of the subject of leprosy.

TURKEY, GREECE AND CRETE.

THE Greek plenipotentiaries for the negotiations of a definite peace left Athens for Constantinople yesterday (Oct. 14). The members of the International Commission to deal with the finances of Greece have now been appointed and will shortly assemble in Athens. The Turkish Government have declined to agree to the re-establishment of the Greek Consulates in Turkey for the present, or to permit the return to Turkey of any Greek subjects whose position is not regular before the war.

The Porte has issued a circular on the Cretan question proposing the disarmament of the entire population, both Mohammedan and Christian, and the appointment as Governor of a Christian Ottoman subject, nominated by the Porte with the assent of the Powers. As regards the condition of the island, famine and pestilence are reported to be working havoc, whilst Christian and Moslem alike are indignant at the delay of the Powers in effecting a settlement. The *Standard's* special correspondent at Constantinople states, however, that a circular issued by Count Muravieff, pressing for a prompt solution of the Cretan difficulty, is viewed with distrust alike by foreign diplomatists and by Turks, who think that the Russian move, if seriously meant, seems almost to threaten isolated action. About 20,000 men, says the *Times* Constantinople correspondent, are in readiness to take the place of the disabled who are being brought away from Crete.

The Greek White-book dealing with the negotiations between Greece, the Concert, and Turkey after Greece's defeat is summarised in the *Times* of Oct. 13. An interesting point is the attempt which M. Hanotaux made to get Greece to settle with the German bondholders before the German Government made the matter an Imperial one. Here are the dates :

May 20.—The Greek Minister in Paris warns Greece that Germany wants to include the old creditors in the negotiations. June 9.—Greece tells M. Hanotaux that peace must precede any financial arrangements. July 2.—M. Hanotaux again urges Greece to make terms with the bondholders. She does nothing in that direction. July 29.—Germany insists on including the subject in the negotiations for the peace negotiations. Aug. 5—Greece sends a delegate to Paris for with the German bondholders, but too late, for the bondholders declare the matter to be one with which the Concert must deal.

The Rev. Indrich Knadgian, an Armenian refugee, who, on Oct. 9th, returned to Hampstead from Alexandria, relates a pathetic story due to the suspicious of the Turks with regard to English protestant organisations. Mr. Knadgian was educated for the ministry at Hackney Theological College. Westo Hampstead, and went out to Van, in Armenia, early in 1896. Almost immediately on his arrival, however, he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and condemned to death. Through the efforts of its English friends, notably Mr. A. J. Shepherd, of the London School Board, he was reprieved, but his property was confiscated, and he was imprisoned in the interior. In consequence of a demand from Lord Salisbury, the Sultan granted Mr. Knadgian's release and allowed him to return to Van. Shortly afterwards he was again arrested on a charge of conspiracy with English secret societies, and taken to Constantinople, being condemned to a long term of imprisonment; but after British intervention this was altered to exile, and he was allowed to go to Alexandria. The charge against him was that he was in constant communication with a secret society known as the "C. P. E.," i.e., Lyndhurst-road, Hampstead. These letters, as a fact, are the initials of the Young People's Guild of Christian Endeavour, in connection with Lyndhurst-road Church, of which Mr. Knadgian was formerly a member.

THE CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILWAY TO BERBER.

THE decision of the Government to extend the railway from Abu Hamed to Berber has caused universal satisfaction and in reality means more than appears on the surface. It is easier (says the *Daily Mail* Cairo correspondent) to surmise than to describe the effect it must have on the Khalifa's prestige. The railway is going within 200 miles of his stronghold, and it is quite within the possibility that at no very distant date Metemmeh and Omdurman may be garrisoned by Egyptian troops with no more resistance than Berber offered.

Sir H. W. Tyler, who has had forty-four years' railway experience, says the Suakin-Barber Railway could be made by the Egyptian Government for £750,000.

The *Times'* Cairo correspondent says that in consequence of the non-delivery, owing to the dispute in the engineering trade, of tools ordered by the Egyptian Government from English firms, the railway administration has been compelled to give notice that unless the tools are delivered immediately the orders will be cancelled and the tools bought on the Continent.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent deals at length with the *Figaro's* allegation that the Continental Powers have come to an agreement to make collective representations to Great Britain relative to the evacuation of Egypt. The correspondent affirms that for a long time no Continental Power has made any observations to England with regard to her presence in Egypt.

The internationally-guaranteed independence of Egypt (writes the well-known Egyptologist, Professor Schweinfurth, in answer to a wild letter from some "Young Egyptian" in the *Voissische Zeitung* would make the country more than ever the battleground of the ambitions and greed of all nations. "Have we not the example of Turkey, which is going to ruin, in consequence of the guarantees of her independence, before our eyes I should regard it as a great misfortune if Egypt were to become the prey of such an abominable independence. By leaning on one Power, but on one only, Egypt may obtain a high level of self-acquired civilisation. She is on the right road to it."

GO AND BUY a bottle of MUNK'S MAGNETIC ASTHMA BALSAM, a wonderful cure for Asthma—secures a Positive relief in five minutes and affects Permanent cure if Persevered—at MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

PRESIDENT FAURE ON THE EXTENSION OF FRENCH TRADE.

A BANQUET was given on Oct. 14th, in the Bourse du Commerce to President Faure in celebration of his visit to Russia. It was organised, in concert with the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, by the committee of trade and industry, which presented him with a memorial on his return to Paris. There were 750 guests at the banquet; and the President was accommodated by the members of the Ministry, M. Guy, President of the Tribunal of Commerce, proposed the health of President Faure, and said that he had fulfilled the most glorious duty of a citizen, that of representing his country in sanctioning the union of two great peoples for peace, equity, and right. The Republic had effected the material and moral regeneration of France after unheard of blunders and disasters. In responding to the toast, President Faure attributed the satisfactory results obtained in the entente with Russia to the wisdom and political spirit of the democracy.

It has (said M. Faure) always been agreeable to me to hear stress laid on the duties imposed on our commerce and industry by the new economic necessities of the age, and I congratulate you on being animated by the ideas, and on your sentiment of right, equity, and social solidarity which are calculated to insure the indispensable harmony of capital and labour. The era now opening, which will last much beyond the present century, seems fated definitely to determine the destinies of the nations of old Europe and their respective places in the world. The regions of countries still closed to European contact are being revealed to us by explorers and missions sent forth by Governments or by commercial and financial bodies. Every day sees projects to those regions of arsenals, ports, canals, railways—State, municipal and individual enterprises. It is for you to obtain for our country as large a share as possible in the execution of these projects, which demand the co-operation of European industry. Do not lose an instant in undertaking the conquest of new markets and establishing abroad numerous factories which will radiate prosperity for our country. Promote the emigration of capital, which, vivifying wherever it goes, will come back to the mother country, augmenting its wealth and doubling its powers of consumption for the prosperity of all. Hasten to those scarcely known and still unexploited regions, or you will be outstripped by foreign competitors, and see your country excluded from the share to which its unquestioned commercial probity entitles it. It is rendering good service to the country to make known in distant lands the civilisation and genius of our labourious race. The State is conscious of its obligations and duties, but it is Utopian to fancy that its action can supersede private initiative. The solicitude of the Republic extends to all its children, especially to those who go far afield. Wherever there is a Frenchman there is France.

PROFESSOR EDGEWORTH ON BIMETALLISM.

In his concluding lecture on the theory of bimetallism, delivered at the London School of Economics, on Oct. 8, Professor F. Y. Edgeworth considered how far the conclusion he reached in his previous lecture, that under a bimetallic regime the "probable error" was diminished in the ratio 10 : 7, was weakened by the introduction of another factor in the shape of credit. The influence of credit as compared with changes in the volume of the precious metals, he said, was difficult to measure, but, at any rate, it was a very important factor of disturbance. Taking it into account, together with certain other concrete circumstances, he thought on a moderate estimate the "probable error" would be diminished in the ratio 10 : 9, while other circumstances, which he hesitated to call concrete, might reduce it still further. The general conclusion he reached was that while the bimetallic argument was outright in direction it was not very strong in force and that the advance in the way of stability of value with a bimetallic standard was likely to be perceptible, but not more; prices would not be much more stable than at present. In conclusion, Professor Edgeworth said there were two sorts of bimetallism—one in which the ratio between the two metals was fixed much above the market ratio, and another in which it was fixed at or about the market ratio. The former might give a stimulus to prices by raising the price of gold, but it could not be said with certainty that the relief would be permanent. The arrangement, too, had an odious flavour of inflation, and smacked of a "managed currency." Moreover, the greater the difference between the market price and the chosen ratio the greater the probability of the bimetallism breaking down, and the currency passing over to monometallism. Bimetallism with a ratio greatly above the market value would be a leap in the dark. The second sort of bimetallism had not so many objection. Speaking under correction, he thought its principal defect was a lack of the motive force to bring it about—no one seemed to want it much. But the adoption of a form of bimetallism was not the only course open. We might keep looking out for palliatives for the evils suffered by our silver-using dependencies. There were many other possible remedies. Professor Marshall's symmetallism, for instance, had many advantages as compared with bimetallism. A solution of the difficulty would perhaps be discovered well on in the twentieth century, but probably it would be very different from bimetallism. Still the bimetallists of the nineteenth century would be looked upon with great admiration for having roused the world from its dogmatic slumbers and awakened an interest in international money.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

MR. SHERMAN'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY'S NOTE.

MR. SHERMAN has written a reply to Lord Salisbury's Note declining to join in a seal conference in which Russia and Japan should take part. The gist of the reply has been cabled, and the full text is on its way to England.

Mr. Sherman says that the United States Government is astonished at Great Britain's determination not to take part in a conference including Russia and Japan, as well as Great Britain. At one of these conferences, it is stated, Lord Salisbury said he would consult the Foreign Office officials concerning the subjects discussed, in studying the participation of Russia and Japan. Later, Mr. Hay wrote to Lord Salisbury saying that the President hoped that Russia and Japan would take part. In view of these circumstances, the United States confidently expected that Great Britain would take part in a conference at which Russia and Japan would be represented with Great Britain's approval. In view, however, of the differences which have arisen, the State Department suggests a conference in accordance with the terms of Lord Salisbury's agreement as his lordship construes it—namely, between experts representing Great Britain, the United States, and Canada.

Preparations are proceeding for a conference between the United States, Russia, and Japan. The Japanese delegates will not arrive in Washington until next Sunday. Two of the Russian representatives have arrived, and the third is expected shortly. The conference will open on Oct. 20.

Mr. Foster's new Behring Sea Note, under Mr. Sherman's name (says the *Times'* New York correspondent), does but increase American discontent with his peculiar diplomacy. Nothing could be more childlike than his surprise that England should refuse to enter a conference with Japan and Russia. He does not allege that Lord Salisbury ever promised or held out a hope, but that the United States expected that he would. Mr. Foster has failed to carry his point, and this is his confession of failure. He now proposes apparently, a separate conference, as originally proposed by Lord Salisbury and accepted by Washington.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, SIAM, AND KOREA.

THERE is a tendency among diplomatists (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) to attribute great political importance to the recent meeting of the Tsar and the King of Siam at Darmstadt. Count Muravieff, who carried the invitation to the King at Baden-Baden, is said to have urgently advocated the meeting, and to have been present the whole time. The Siamese question is also likely to be discussed at the meeting of the Tsar and the German Emperor, which is expected to take place shortly. In the interest of her extensive plans in Eastern Asia, Russia seems not at all willing that France should subjugate Siam, and thereby be enabled to thwart her Chinese projects.

The discovery made by the Paris *Temps* of four points of dispute between France and Siam is subjected to very severe criticism in the German capital, and is regarded as the beginning of the end of Siam. Siam cannot oppose France, especially as she will get just as little help from another great power as in her last war with France. But, even if Siam should now comply with every French demand, France will, nevertheless, force her into vassalage as she forced Annam and Cambodia. The *Vossische Zeitung* writes :—

Great Britain seems to be no longer able to protect her friends and allies in Asia and the King of Siam will do well, therefore, to apply to the Tsar for protection. Despite the Franco-Russian alliance, the Tsar is pursuing an Asiatic policy of his own, hampered by no consideration for the Republic. As in this case a well merited reverse may be inflicted on England, at the same time Russia will probably be disposed to take Siam under her wing.

Russia, Japan, and the United States are said to have already assented to the assumption of the title of Emperor by the King of Korea. China, it is stated, intends to make an emphatic protest against the proposal.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, OCT. 15.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lt Col and Brevet Col J C Gubbins, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on retired pay.

Lt Col and Brevet Col J G Upjohn, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay.

Lt Col H H Castrobadie, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on half pay.

Lt Col and Brevet Col J D Douglas, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant Colonel, is placed on retired pay.

Officers to be Lieutenant Colonels : Lt Col E M Baker, from Professor of Artillery at the Artillery College, vice Brevet Col J C Gillespie, Major K M Flint vice Brevet Col J G Upjohn, Major H P Willoughby from the Inspection Staff, vice Lt Col Castobadie, Major J A Scott vice Brevet Col J D Douglas.

The undermentioned officers retired on retired pay : Major J H Leslie, Major the Hon J E P Vereker, Major H W M Shewell.

Captains to be Majors, C D Guinness, vice R D London, deceased, G Osborn, on the Inspection Staff, G D Baker, on the Inspection Staff, T K E Johnston, vice A Burton deceased, W F Cockburn, from the supernumerary list, vice E M Flint, H C G Taylor, vice H A Scott, D G Principe, vice J H Leslie, G E Weigall, vice the Hon J E P Vereker, S B V Du Donop, Instructor, Royal Military Academy, A Hamilton Gordon, vice H W M Shewell.

Officers to be Captains : Capt A Hamilton Gordon from the seconded list, vice A S Dunlop, Capt J F Cadell, from the seconded list, vice H L Tennant.

Officers placed on the seconded list, Capt A S Dunlop, for service on the Staff, Capt H L Tennant for service on the Staff, Capt C S Forestier Walker, for service as an adjutant of Volunteers Artillery, Lieut G G K Duff, for service in the Indian Ordnance Department, Lieut A C Fergusson, for service with a native Mounted Battery.

Lieutenants to be Captains, H S Woodcock, vice G D Guinness, 4 A Sinclair, from the seconded list, vice T K E Johnston, A M Smith, vice C E Forestier Walker, H L N Baynon, vice H C G Taylor, C S Taylor, vice D G Principe, K D Bull, vice J E Weigall, K W Comyn, on the seconded list, A P Douglas, on the seconded list, H W Taylor, vice A Hamilton Gordon.

The Christian names of Sec Lieut Spiller are Duncan Will'am Lumsden, and not as stated in the Gazette of Sept 11, 1897.

Ridingmaster and Hon Capt J M L nnan retires on retired pay.

Master Gunner of the first class R Walker to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt J Poulson, retired.

Sergt Major J F Parr to be Ridingmaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Sulgenna, deceased.

Staff—Major W G Massy, R A to be a brigade Major for B A, vice Capt G W G Dawkins, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Ordnance Department—Lieut A Waring, R A, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Capt N Birkett-Renau, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Memorandum—Major Gen F J Caldecott, C B, Royal late Bombay Artillery, retires on a pension and extra annuity.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL OCT. 1.

1st Life Guards—Surg Major H R O Cross, from Royal Horse Guards, to be Surg Major, vice Surg Lieut Col J S Forrester, F R C S, Edin, who exchanges.

Royal Horse Guards—Surg Lieut Col J S Forrester, F R C S Edin, from 1st Life Guards, to be Surg Lieut Col, vice Surg Major H R O Cross, who exchanges.

1st Dragoon Guards—Sec Lieut J A C Hamilton, to be Lieut vice E Deacon, appointed Adjutant.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Lieut R J Horron, to be Capt, vice W A C Cockburn, seconded for service in the Niger Coast Protectorate. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut M S B Gubbins is antedated to July 9, 1897, vice G W Fenton, Sec Lieut C A L French, to be Lieut to complete establishment.

7th Hussars—Capt R G Brooke is seconded for service on the Staff.

16th Hussars—Lieut C G M Adam resigns his Commission.

Grenadier Guards—Sec Lieut E H Trotter to be Lieut, vice F H, Viscount Kilcoursie, appointed Regimental Adjutant.

Regimental Districts—Col C Eyre Williams, on completion of his period of service in command of the 8th, the King's Liverpool Regt, and the 40th, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt, Regimental Districts, is placed on half pay.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Lieut J H Lloyd to be Adjutant, vice Capt C F Goldie Taubman, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regt—Hon Queen's Cadet R Hare, from the R M College, to be Second Lieutenant, vice G C Haverton, promoted.

King's Liverpool Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts :—C J Steavenson, Adjutant, in succession to Major H J W Guise, who holds a Staff appointment and F C Ommanney, to complete establishment. Super Lieut F J Austin to be Lieut vice F C Ommanney.

Norfolk Regt—The following Lieuts to be Capts—Henry G Levinge, vice G Massy, seconded, and E W Verner, in succession to Major H L S Dames, who holds a Staff appointment. The following Second Lieuts to be Lieutenants—D M Oliver, vice H C Levinge, and R L P Birch, vice E W Verner.

Suffolk Regt—Major G F C Mcigenzie is placed on supernumerary half pay on account of ill health.

East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut W N Pike, from the Black Watch Royal Highlanders, to be Lieutenant, vice H C Berthon, who exchanges.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt J H Gibson is seconded for service as Adjutant of the 1st or West Regiment, Royal Jersey Militia.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut Col P J Hughes, on completion of his period service in command of a battalion, is placed on half pay. Major S H Lomax to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice P J Hughes.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Lieut H C W Berthon, from the East Yorkshire Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice W N Pike, who exchanges.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Sec Lieut C H Richards to be Lieutenant, vice C H Cobb, appointed Adjutant.

Manchester Regt—Lieut R S Weston to be Captain, vice J H A Anderson, promoted.

North Staffordshire Regt—Sec Lieut W R Dugmore to be Lieutenant, vice Capt Gaston.

York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut W M G Armstrong to be Captain, vice C M FitzGerald, deceased. Sec Lieut C H Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong.

Durham Light Infantry—Capt A W T Tuck is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Princess Louise's Argell and Sutherland Highlanders—Lieut and Captain Richard Douglas, 92nd Foot, to be Captain, vice A P Douglas, seconded. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut R P D Pattison is antedated to July 1, 1897, vice F J Richardson. Sec Lieut G E Courtenay to be Lieutenant, vice N Malcolm, seconded.

Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major P S Druitt to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col F J Kempster, D S O, A D C to the Queen, remaining on appointment to the staff.

Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt T H Des Voeux Wilkinson, D S O, to be Major, vice F S W Raikes, deceased.

West India Regt—Lieut F R Barton to be Captain, vice W B Stansfeld, promoted. Sec Lieut E Craig Brown to be Lieutenant, vice W W Davies, deceased. Gent. Cadet A B O'Donnell, from the R M College, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice E Craig Brown.

Army Service Corps—Capt G R C Paul to be Major, vice C A Hadfield, promoted. The following Lieutenants to be Captain :—R N J Glen, vice G R C Paul; and G F Walton, vice A W Hole, the following gentlemen to be Lieutenants, transferred :—As Lieutenants : H S Buckle, R M L I ; H C F Cumberlege, R M L I ; E G Evans, King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt ; J M Young, Lancashire Fusiliers ; and W K Harvey, Coldstream Regt. As second Lieutenants : F B Pym, Chatterton, Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt ; H W W O Carey, Royal Warwickshire Regt ; G C D Masterson, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt ; the Right Hon Lord Annaly, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; and C Roberts, King's Liverpool Regt Sec Lieut on probation H O Knox to be Second Lieutenant.

Staff—Brevet Col F J Kempster, D S O, A D C to be Queen, from Lieutenant Colonel the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be an Assistant Adjutant General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col F Ventris, who has vacated that appointment Lieut A D Chapman, 21st Lancers, to be A D C to Sir H E H Jerningham, K C M G, Governor and Commander in Chief of Trinidad and Tobago.

School of Gunnery—Brevet Col J F Bally, from a Chief Instructor to be Commandant and Superintendent and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major Gen R M G Stewart, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion.

Army Medical Staff—Bde Surg Lt Col F Lyons, M D, retires on retired pay.

Army Pay Dept—Staff Paymr and Hon Major F H Haynes is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The following officers, having resigned their combatant commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Captain :—Capts A F Pereira, from the Bedfordshire Regt, and A Haynes, from the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt.

Hussars—Lieut Col H Mackworth, C B, to be Colonel.

Indian Staff Corps—Col J W S Butler is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army—Lt Col C Rawlins, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memoranda—Col D North, C B, half pay, is placed on retired pay Capt G Oates, half pay since deceased, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Reserve of Officers—G C Goldie, Esq, late Captain 3rd Bn King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Captain ; F C M Ford, Esq, late Lieutenant Highland Light Infantry, to be Lieutenant.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers—Surg Major R M P Low, M B, resigns his commission. The following officers to be Surgeon Majors :—Surg Capt F W Gibbon, Surg Capt A B Wade, M B, Surg Major W S Cheyne, M B, 2nd V B Gordon Highlanders.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—E S Poe, to Active, to be Commodore, second class, commanding training squadron, to date Oct 14 A K Bickford, A D C, to Trafalgar, for command of Fleet Reserve at Portsmouth Oct 13, G F King Hall, to Edgar Oct 21 and afterwards to Narcissus undated, W C C Forsyth, to Edgar undated.

Commanders—C A Forlong, to Cossack and Scout, C S Nedham, to Cossack and at Queenstown Oct 11, H Colesworth, to Trafalgar Oct 13, to Edgar Oct 21, W B Mac, to Wildfire, additional Oct 25, M S Beatty, to Cæsar, and W J Scallard, to Invincible Oct 14, E Leah, to Vivid, additional for R N Barracks, and J P, Rolleston, to Pembroke, additional Oct 11.

Lieutenants—A C Stewart, to Victory, additional Oct. 11 H P J Young, to Calliope E L Hughes, to Curacoa Oct 7, T C Smyth, H W James, and H J de W Kitcat, to Trafalgar Oct 13, J D'Arcy, to Calypso J I Pocock, to Agamemnon Oct 12, A P Davidson, to Minerva C A Fulcher, to Archer, H F Alpin, L A Tawney, and J Man, to Edgar Oct 21, R G D Dewar, to Archer, C Hill, Atkinson and E Stevenson, to Linnet A L Ashby, to Redpole undated H G Jackson, to Revenge Oct 21 M F B Whyte, to Cruiser and F E M Garforth, to Volage Oct 13, A Pringle, to Active J Harvey, to Minotaur, M A Kennard, to Colossus, A H Fanshawe, to Victory, additional, A L Ashby, to Redpole Oct 14, J W E Townsend, to Galatea Oct 9, F I Carvill, to Galatea Oct 12, F W Loane, to Temeraire Nov 1, C Tibbits, to Archer and I P Barton, to Linnet undated.

Sub-Lieutenants—C W R Royds, to Champion, D H Carmichael, to Camperdown, A T Stewart, to Salmon, T H M Aitken, to Campion, G P Bevan, F F Chapman, N A Sullivan, B S R Conron, H S Lecky, B G Washington, H de F Aylmer, and H W C Hughes, to Volage F A Marcon, C C Walcott, C A Fountaine, M McCochrane, and A V Boss, to Calypso Oct 8, R H R Mackay, to Victorious, C M Dammers and J F Maidlow, to Repulse, F Talbot Ponsonby and Hon R O B Bridgeman to Resolution, T C H Williams, to Blake, E T Inman to Bienheim Oct 16, F O Dew, to Resolution Oct 22.

Staff Captains—G A Broad to Alberta, A G Douglas to Chatham Dockyard as Queens Harbourmaster Oct 11.

Staff Commanders—R H Saffen to Trafalgar Oct 13, J E Tully to Edin, G S Keigwin to Seahorse in command, W Stainer, to Victoria and Albert Oct 11, P H Wright to Lidoy in command Oct 12.

Fleet Engineers—J E Chase to Trafalgar, W H T Bills, to Inflexible Oct 13, W Cook, to Crescent Oct 16, W Sharp, to Hecate Oct 11, M W Ellis, to Spartan undated.

Chief Engineers—S J Edgar a to strick Oct 15.

Engineers—A R Anderson, to Spider undated, H J Turner, to Leda Oct 15.

Assistant Engineers—T F Brown and H R S Hughes, to Trafalgar Oct 13.

Staff Paymaster—D J Macdonald, to Trafal

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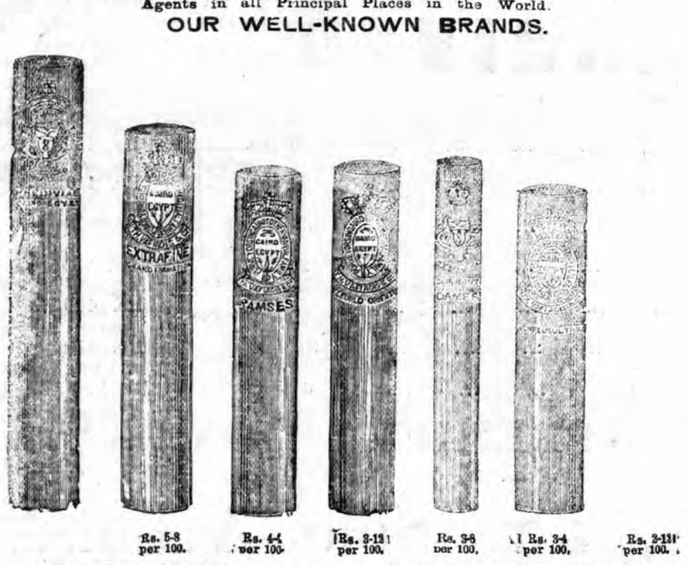

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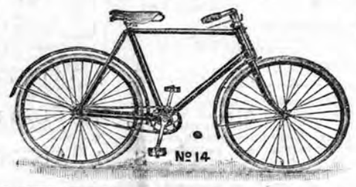

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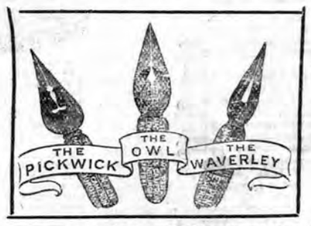

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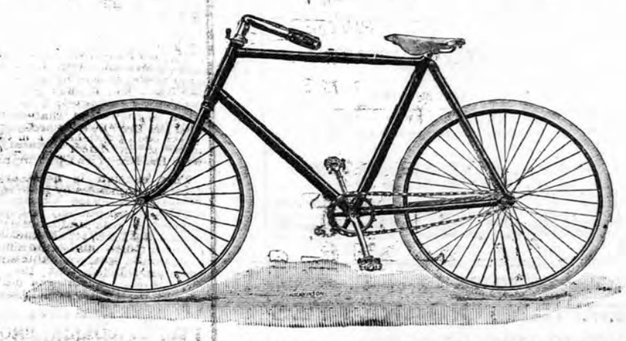

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